

# THE EVENING NEWS

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 7

ADA, OKLAHOMA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1910

NUMBER 13

## MONEY In The Bank

It's sort of a password to a man's reliability in the business world.

At the Oklahoma State Bank you have the advantage of a strong progressive bank whose policy is to give the same careful consideration to the smallest depositor as to the largest.

Along these lines, this bank is increasing its deposits every day. We should like to have yours.

Deposits Guaranteed

### Oklahoma State Bank

ADA, OKLAHOMA

W. D. HAYS, CASHIER.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Get a Little Sunshine in Your Home  
and on Your Furniture and Be Happy

### The Best Varnishes and Stain On The Market

Come and Let Us Show You

### Don't Forget the Wall Paper

### The Crescent Drug Store

Telephone 18

Dr. F. Z. Holley, Prop.



A Little Different  
From the Rest  
are the

## GENTLEMEN

Who Are  
Wearing

The "Clothes Beautiful"

Made and  
Designed by

### Schloss Bros. & Co.

of Baltimore and New York

There's a certain indefinable air of style and elegance about these Master Tailored Clothes not found in others.

A Little More Tone  
A Little More Class  
A Little More Distinction

A whole lot more service  
and yet they cost no more  
than the ordinary.

## \$15 to \$35

and all the rest that goes to make a well-dressed man

The stock is superb—it is complete. Every new style in shirts and neckwear is here. The newest "kinks" in hats and the latest in oxfords and half hose. Come and look them over.

### C. R. Drummond

Welcome—Thrice Welcome

Outfitter For Men

Ada, Oklahoma

## DEMOCRATS WIN IN G.O.P. STRONGHOLD

ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY,  
N. Y., SENDS DEMOCRAT TO  
CONGRESS.

### REPUBLICANS OVERWHELMED

Republican Majority of 10,000 Con-  
verted to Democratic Majority  
of 6,000.

\*\*\*\*\*  
DEMOCRATS NOW PREDICT  
VICTORY IN N. Y. STATE.  
Albany, N. Y., April 19.—The crushing defeat today of George W. Aldridge, for twenty years one of the war horses in the republican state organization, has startled the republicans who are gathered here from all sections of the state, and has lifted the democrats to pinnacles of exultation. Leaders of both parties regard it as the death blow to the leadership of Mr. Aldridge. Democrats declare that it spells victory for the democrats in the state next fall when the state ticket and representatives in congress will be elected, and they go further and state that it points to the election in 1912 of a democratic president on the issue of the high cost of living.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Rochester, N. Y., April 19.—The rock-ribbed republican county of Monroe, which for the last twenty years has rolled up republican majorities of all the way from 5,000 to 12,000, was shaken by a political earthquake today that penetrated and convulsed to the deepest strata of republicanism, and when the tremblings ceased with the close of the polls at 5 o'clock this afternoon one survey of the ruins disclosed the defeat of George Washington Aldridge, self-nominated candidate for congress to fill the vacancy in the Thirty-Second District caused by the death of James Breck Perkins, by a plurality of nearly 6,000 votes.

The exact figures, which will be but slightly revised by the official canvass, show that James S. Havens, the democratic candidate, has been elected by 5,831 votes. Mr. Havens carried the city by a plurality of 3746 and the towns by 2,085. The republican candidate, in the city which he has virtually controlled for twenty years, carried but five out of the twenty-two wards, and of the nineteen towns, where the ramifications of the republican majority was supposed to be most firmly entrenched, he carried but three.

#### Election Is Landslide.

The result of the election is a landslide, the magnitude of which the most sanguine democratic leaders has not hoped for. In the closing hours of the campaign, when reports of a roseate hue were carried to headquarters by the district leaders, indicating a decisive victory for the democratic candidate by probably some 3,000 or 4,000 plurality, the most conservative of the leaders were loath to believe it and advised a more conservative estimate. The returns tonight show that the most optimistic estimates of Mr. Havens' plurality were justified.

An analysis of the returns in the city of Rochester shows that George W. Aldridge lost more than half of the city's normal republican vote. Of the 33,032 votes cast in the city for the major candidates, Aldridge polled only 14,642. In 1908, out of only 31,477 votes cast for the two major candidates, the late James Breck Perkins polled 32,846.

This is a turnover in the city of Rochester alone of 9,961 votes in favor of the democratic candidate. It is a greater reversal than even appears on the surface, for Aldridge made gains in several of the democratic wards; therefore, it is not too much to claim that there was a change in today's election of from 11,000 to 12,000 in the republican vote of the city. But the great significance of the vote is the tremendous changes in the strong republican

ward, some of which gave a democratic plurality for the first time in the history of the city. All over the city the republican Gibraltars were leveled, the most marked democratic victory being in the hitherto invulnerable Twelfth Ward, where Mr. Havens was given a plurality of 1,562. In the normal democratic wards where it is alleged considerable colonization and illegal voting took place today, Havens received small pluralities.

#### CENSUS ENUMERATOR HAS COURTS AT HIS CALL

People Must Give Him All He Asks  
or Be in Contempt.

Oklahoma City, April 20.—"Any person who refuses to answer questions of the census enumerators will be reported to the census office at Washington and will be brought before the supreme court of the United States for contempt, and prosecuted to the extent of the law," said J. H. Langston, supervisor of the census of the second congressional district, Tuesday. "We will get the information if we have to take people in the courts to do it, but as yet only two or three persons have instructed the enumerators to visit those persons again, and if the information is refused the Washington office must be notified."

Supervisor Langston received a telegram Tuesday that one enumerator at Clinton had quit work. In less than an hour his successor was at work. Six enumerators have quit the work in this district, but Mr. Langston has been successful in securing other enumerators.

The enumerators in Oklahoma City will be allowed a holiday Friday on account of the April 19th Fiesta. It was thought useless to attempt to work that day as the people would not be at their homes, and little information could be secured.

#### JAIL BETTER THAN PAYING POLL TAX SAYS SOCIALIST

Grafton, Ill., April 19.—Because J. J. Keon, a socialist leader in this district, has refused to pay a poll tax of \$1.50, he began this afternoon a sentence of six months imprisonment. The city hall has been converted into a jail by screening the windows with chicken wire and Keon declares he will serve his full time rather than pay the tax or work it out at 75 cents a day. He holds such a tax is unconstitutional. His conviction was secured on third trial. A deputy has been sworn in to look after him.

## "Breaking to Harness"

is pretty lively work sometimes; but if it's well done, the results are usually good. We've broken a lot of high-spirited fellows to our clothes; and we expect to keep on doing it. The man we especially like to "tackle" is the fellow who thinks we can't persuade him that these fine clothes, made for us by

## Hart, Schaffner & Marx

are better than any he gets made to measure; better for him; economy for him; better style, better quality. We're convincing a lot of just such skeptics right along. The clothes do it; all we have to do is to get them tried on. Men are sometimes a little stubborn about that, but once they get into the clothes, that settles it. They're the best, the most economical the most stylish, and about the only clothes that you know are all wool.

We like to get the other fellow, too, who thinks these clothes are too high priced; he's easy, if he once gets started; the economy is too apparent.

## SPRING SUITS

New suits in grays, tans, blues; fancy mixtures, snappy new patterns, very stunning creations.

\$20 to \$35

Other good  
lines from

\$10 to \$15

Great line of fine furnishings; shirts, neckwear, hosiery, underwear. Best hats made.

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes

John B. Stetson Hats

Manhattan Shirts

Hanan Shoes

Burt & Packard

Guaranteed Patent

SHOES \$4, \$5, \$6

## I. HARRIS

SPECIALIST IN GOOD CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS

MEET ME IN ROLLING CORNER

Carhart Overalls

W. L. Douglass

SHOES \$2.50, \$3.50

Bring Us Your

## Prescriptions

## and Family Recipes

Phone 6

### Ramsey Drug Co.

"We're in Business For Your Health"

#### Hotel Arrivals.

Harris—D. M. Crawford, St. Louis; C. S. McCoy, Oklahoma City; L. C. Robinson, Dallas; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Thomas, Roff; Ed O. Thomas, Roff; Mrs. C. A. Anderson, Oklahoma City; Miss Carda Bradley, Oklahoma City; D. V. McClure, Sulphur; H. B. Gibbs, Kansas City; W. T. Lord, Chicago. Byrd—Clara Hays, City; A. R. Rhea, City; Mrs. Alma Carr, Atoka. The Christian ladies will give a candy bazaar Thursday at the Ada Drug store. D. W. Holman, proprietor. Home-made candy for sale. 2t



## ELKAY'S STRAW HAT CLEANER

The best straw hat cleaner ever put on the market. It turns the oldest, most discolored straw white and stainless. Don't throw away last summer's straw hat—just try Elkay's on it. Sold in two sizes, 10c and 25c.

Don't  
Worry  
Watch Us  
Grow  
You Need  
Drug  
Service  
We Can  
Furnish It  
The  
G. M. C.  
Way

### Gwin & Mays Co.

The Ada Druggists  
The Rexall  
Store



# The Ada News

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## DEMOCRATIC POLI- TICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The following are the names of  
candidates for public office subject to  
the action of the Democratic pri-  
maries occurring August 2nd.  
The Democratic public is assured  
that the names appearing below rep-  
resent Democrats, who are regardless  
of the proper support of the Demo-  
cratic press and respectful toward  
the wishes of the people who desire  
to become well acquainted with the  
name and reputation of the man for  
whom they vote.

- For Governor:  
LEE CRUCE
- For Attorney General:  
CLINT GRAHAM
- For Judge Criminal Court of Appeals:  
HENRY M. FURMAN
- For Clerk Supreme Court:  
W. H. L. (Swamp) CAMPBELL
- For State Corporation Commissioner:  
GEO. A. HENSHAW
- For District Judge 7th District, Two  
Elect:  
TOM D. MCKEOWN  
A. T. WEST  
ROBT. M. RAINEY
- For State Senator 23rd District:  
REUBEN M. RODDIE
- For Mine Inspector District No. 1:  
JOHN O'BRIEN
- For County Judge:  
CONWAY O. BARTON  
A. M. CROXTON  
EDGAR S. RATLIFF
- For Sheriff:  
SAM MCCLURE  
GEO. THOMPSON  
LEM MITCHELL  
ANDY H. CHAPMAN
- For County Clerk:  
W. S. KERR
- For District Clerk:  
W. T. COX
- For County Treasurer:  
J. K. SCROGGINS  
J. W. WESTBROOK  
R. H. (Rit) ERWIN
- For County Attorney:  
ROBT. L. WIMBISH
- For Register of Deeds:  
WILMER B. JONES  
CROCKET C. HARGIS
- For Superintendent Public Schools:  
PROF. T. F. PIERCE
- For County Weigher:  
JOHN WARD  
SHERWOOD HILL
- For County Commissioner West Dist.:  
CHAS. W. FLOYD
- Justice of the Peace, Ada Precinct:  
HENRY J. BROWN
- For Constable, Ada Precinct:  
E. L. BUNCH

\$1,000—A good forty acre farm 8  
miles southwest of Ada. 25 acres in  
cultivation. Splendid improvements  
valued at \$500. May be had for a  
thousand.  
\$1,350—160 acres of land under fence  
four miles north of Ada. 35 in cul-  
tivation. 100 tillable, heavy timber  
and considerable grass. Have refused  
\$200 for the timber alone. Living  
water.

WEAVER AGENCY.

### Opportunities on 12th.

There are excellent opportunities  
for business proposition on 12th  
street, and we have some rare bar-  
gains which no far sighted person  
with a little spare cash should pass  
up. Come and ask about them.

WEAVER AGENCY.

## MURRAY DELIVERED HIS OPENING SPEECH

At Altus, Jackson Co., Okla.,  
Tuesday, April 19, 1910

THIS SPEECH WAS DELIVERED TO A LARGE  
CONCOURSE OF CITIZENS OF JACKSON,  
GREER, HARMON, TILLMAN AND CO-  
MANCHE COUNTIES.

Fellow Citizens of Oklahoma:—  
Talleyrand, Napoleon's great pre-  
mier, once said that language was  
made to "conceal" thought as well  
as to express it. Politicians usually  
follow this example; but in this  
speech, I shall not follow Talleyrand's  
but the old English rule, that lan-  
guage is made to express thought and  
that words are the signs of ideas.

In the discussion of principles giv-  
ing my reason therefor, as candidate  
for governor, I shall stand for the  
same thing whether in the metropolis  
of the state, or amid the crags and  
peaks of Pushmataha or in the short  
grass plains of the Cimarron.

The speech I now intend delivering  
will be furnished to the press to be  
printed in full that the voter may be  
enabled to criticize it in the light in  
which one seeking such an important  
position should be criticized—his po-  
sition on public questions, his rea-  
sons therefor, his language, diction,  
style, and rhetoric.

Much that I may say will read un-  
like the ordinary speech of the hus-  
tlers, but rather heavy as a commen-  
tary on political science. I purposely  
deal with these abstruse questions  
that the people may have an under-  
standing of my system of govern-  
ment.

Democracy in government, brother-  
hood in its application to society,  
equality in rights and privileges as  
well as in duties and obligations, and  
universal education must be the aim  
of every state and the inexorable  
wish of every patriotic citizen of Ok-  
lahoma.

There is a measure of wisdom in  
the statement of Herbert Spencer:  
"The greatest protection now needed  
is protection from our protectors."

The best wishes of Oklahoma will  
be subserved by a return to the well  
known principle of the law of the old  
Roman Republic: "Salus reipublice  
suprema lex esto"—Translated: Let  
the public good be the supreme law.  
We should know no interest but the  
public interest. Law and order, the  
protection of the rights of man, the  
protection of property and all the  
rights of every citizen of whatsoever  
calling or profession, is my supreme  
wish now and shall be my policy if  
elected governor of Oklahoma.

The best law giver is he who has  
the widest range of the knowledge of  
life—all elements of society—the  
mansions of the rich, the hovels, huts,  
and cabins of the poor—all institu-  
tions of learning, the churches of the  
pious and good and the slum and dens  
of debauchery and prostitution.

As governor I shall regard myself  
not entitled to that freedom of ac-  
tion or of personal habits that an in-  
dividual or ordinary public officer  
would claim; but shall regard my po-  
sition as one, no less official, requir-  
ing my following right example as  
affects morality, right living, and the  
social and economic welfare of the  
citizenship.

### Federal Questions not Discussed.

The question of the removal of re-  
striction on Indian lands, the settle-  
ment of Indian estates under the ju-  
risdiction of the federal government,  
retained by the Enabling Act, ques-  
tions of the central bank, etc., are  
purely federal questions, with which  
I could have no more to do than a  
private citizen. These questions  
should be submitted to the candidates  
for Congress and the U. S. Senate,  
and as I am not a candidate for either  
of these positions, (and if I keep  
my present intentions will never be),  
I shall therefore refrain from discus-  
sing any federal question. Since the  
solution of problems relative to state  
government are so numerous as to  
require all the time, I shall devote  
my attention solely to them. Can-  
didates for state office making an is-  
sue of federal questions could do no  
other than impress the citizen that  
he is trying to dodge the questions  
with which he will be charged in the  
event of election. As I view it I am  
not called upon to take sides between  
every dog fight (whether between  
those of two or four legs) or give  
my opinion upon questions with  
which I shall be unconcerned as an  
officer, but that I am charged with  
declaring my position upon any or  
all questions arising in the campaign  
or likely to arise in the administra-  
tion, during the next four years of  
state government. First, I favor the  
further and the complete vitalization  
of the constitution, that the people  
may feel all its beneficent provi-  
sions.

### Silent On Constitutional Amendments

Since the constitution provides that  
amendments thereto may be either  
initiated or submitted by a majority  
vote of the legislature and it is be-  
yond the power of the governor to  
veto, I shall purposely omit the dis-  
cussion of either of the proposed  
amendments before the people: First,  
for the lack of time, and second, it  
is not within the power of the gov-  
ernor to determine as in the enact-  
ments of laws, but I shall bow to the

majority will, irrespective of my per-  
sonal convictions therein.

### Cabin of State.

In the building of Oklahoma, large-  
ly a state manufactured—it did not  
grow as other states grew—we may  
be likened unto some pioneer going  
into the primeval forests with intent  
to erect him a home and clear out a  
farm. Some years ago this was the  
course I was required to pursue.  
With some helpers I hurriedly chop-  
ped down the trees of the forest, new-  
ed and scalped them and fitted them  
into the walls; rived out boards, cov-  
ered it, and with lumber floored it,  
and immediately moved in—this typ-  
ical pioneer cabin. I felt that I had  
built a home every log of which was  
sound; was either of walnut or heart  
of oak. Putting it together in a hur-  
ry, leaving the ends and the corners  
projecting. I found myself occasion-  
ally, when compelled to move about  
the premises, especially at night,  
bumping my head upon the corners of  
these protruding logs. I felt the chill-  
ing blast of the blizzard howling  
through the cracks, and then realized  
that other work must be done. I  
immediately set to work to correct  
the oversight in the building—saw-  
ed down the corners, rived out chink-  
ing, wedged them into the walls, and  
filled the crevices with mortar, to  
protect myself from bumping my  
head against these protruding ends  
and from the chilling blast of the  
north winds. Likewise, the Oklahoma  
state government, built in a hur-  
ry—manufactured in a rush of time. Ev-  
ery log is sound; it is either Bois  
d'arc, walnut, or heart of oak. It will  
stand up amid the storms and vicissi-  
tudes of anarchy and strife, or against  
the power of predatory wealth and  
"the sharp quill of law," invented  
by hired attorneys; but, like my cab-  
in, we have left here and there pro-  
truding ends on the corners against  
which the citizen has bumped his  
head; loop holes as yet open, and  
this house—this "Cabin of State"—  
yet requires the hewing down of the  
walls, the sawing of the protruding  
corners, chinking the cracks and  
loop holes through which revenues  
escape and the enemies of good gov-  
ernment enter. I was at the log  
rolling and the building of this "Cab-  
in of State." I saw then and I see  
now the pruning down necessary, the  
loop holes to be chinked and "daub-  
ed" to complete this dwelling place  
for the citizenship of Oklahoma for  
their protection from the blasts of  
predatory wealth and the onslaughts  
of their hired attorneys and rep-  
resentatives, as well as the leaks of  
petty graft and official speculation,  
and it is my fondest hope to complete  
this work, so wisely begun.

### Oklahoma, A Manufactured State

Oklahoma is a manufactured state.  
We can trace the original thirteen  
colonies and the settlement of the  
states growing up in the North-  
west Territory by different epochs  
characterized by discovery, coloniza-  
tion, growth of territorial govern-  
ment and development of a distinct  
local idea, while in eighteen short  
years, in one man's life time, Okla-  
homa was settled, and crowded  
through this period of years' suc-  
cessive periods up to a full officered  
state government, settled by a citi-  
zenship of the extreme north and of  
the extreme south; with the sedate  
easterner and the push and energy  
of the westerner, coming together  
with preconceived notions of law,  
government, and civilization, provok-  
ing conflicting traditions of mind on  
mind and thought on thought—it can  
not be claimed that there is a distinc-  
tive Oklahoma idea, but from out  
these conflicts and modified opinions  
will step forth a civilization neither  
north, south, east nor west, but one  
partaking of the best elements of all  
sections, until we confidently believe  
that Oklahoma will mark the highest  
summit in the mountain range of all  
civilization, not alone in material  
prosperity and happiness, but in in-  
telligence and moral activity, whith-  
er the race has ever tended—will  
be the discriminating judgment of  
posterity, who look not at the priv-  
ileged few—for whose benefit the na-  
tions of the earth (America's states  
as well) seem hitherto to have framed  
their institutions—but upon the  
whole population.

### Middle Class Defined.

The great middle class—of which  
type the average man is most rep-  
resentative—in all ages of the world,  
in every form of government whatso-  
ever, have been the stalwart preser-  
vers of civilization, liberty, and pro-  
gress of mankind. It might require  
a definition of the term "middle  
class." Oft-times discussions are en-  
gendered between persons upon a mis-  
understanding of terms employed,  
when in truth there is no difference  
on principle between them. The  
democratic party in 1884 enunciated  
the doctrine that there were two ele-  
ments equally hurtful to a republic,  
the very rich and the very poor. Used  
expressive of extremes of society, to  
my thinking it is more nearly correct  
to say that there are two elements  
equally dangerous to society, the idle  
rich and the idle poor, the duke and  
the tramp, the cormorant and the  
commune, which at once spawn the  
millionaire and the pauper. But how-  
ever correct this may be, it is never-  
theless true that all must depend up-  
on the energy, the intelligence and  
the humane regard for mankind, of  
property, and of law and order, of  
the great middle class—the average  
man. The earliest political writers,  
notably socialist writers, such as  
Karl Marx, Ingles and Rodburts, di-  
vide mankind as to their interests,  
into "capitalist," "bourgeoisie" and "pro-

letariat." They defined capitalist as  
that class which seeks special priv-  
ileges at the expense of the other  
classes; that proletariat—an unskil-  
led, uneducated person, having nei-  
ther property, country nor home; nor  
family or religious ties or sentiments;  
the bourgeoisie—representing the bulk  
of mankind between those two ex-  
tremes—one believing a few men  
shall own everything, the other that  
no man shall own anything—the skil-  
led laborers, the average professional  
man not in the employ of trusts, the  
farmer and the tradesman or mer-  
chant who seeks to do a legitimate  
business under equitable laws, consti-  
tute the bulk of the bourgeoisie. I give  
you these various definitions that out  
of the lot you may come to what I  
mean by the average man, which I  
distinguish as that class set away  
and lying between the privilege seek-  
ing and idle rich and the hopeless,  
indolent, idle poor.

It is a mistake to divide mankind  
according to their occupations; it is  
more proper to divide them accord-  
ing to their interests as the same are  
associated with that of their fellow  
man pursuing other vocations or call-  
ings. The average tradesman or mer-  
chant, the average professional man,  
the farmer and laborer so far as  
political institutions, laws, and ad-  
ministration have much in common  
when they proceed upon the under-  
standing and desire that each will  
"live and let live;" that each will per-  
form his duty as an integral part of  
society without asking for special  
favors or privileges either to be writ-  
ten into the law or of the ruling class,  
and it is from this reason and basic  
principle which has enabled me to  
have but little controversy from this  
class, by whose support I expect to  
win this nomination in August and the  
election in November, because it is  
this class that most appreciate hon-  
est, wise, and brave service.

### Good Roads And Bridges.

Good roads and bridges and facil-  
ities for travel; the transportation of  
vehicles, farm products, and passen-  
gers are more important to an advanc-  
ing civilization than any other ele-  
ment of progress—laws in aid of  
same are those in which every citi-  
zen in the state is interested and di-  
rectly benefitted. Good roads increase  
the motor power of the farmer's  
team, shortens his distance to mar-  
ket, increases the freight facilities;  
makes possible rural free delivery  
and the parcels post; aids in edu-  
cation, and makes easy building  
rural high schools; it builds  
towns, cities, and marts of trade,  
increases the sales of the merchant,  
improves the condition of society,  
make more attractive the home, and  
exhilarates the march of civilization  
and human progress. Without ex-  
pressing to you details, it will be my  
purpose to make the strongest possible  
strides toward better roads in Okla-  
homa, and as a means to accomplish  
this end I shall favor the working of  
state convicts on the public roads as  
the best means of accomplishing this  
work and preventing their competi-  
tion with honest labor.

### Education.

In the progress and development  
of society much depends upon a  
sound system of education, and a  
wise public school system depends  
largely upon the qualification and  
remuneration of the faithful teacher.  
In the organization of our state  
government great strides of progress  
have been made in the matter of school  
buildings, assessment and levy of  
taxation, but something more is need-  
ed to insure a sound, healthy public  
school system. My experience in the  
past has taught me that while money  
is necessary it requires something  
more than money, more than school  
buildings, more than faithful, capable,  
well paid teachers. There must be  
a public school sentiment, a healthy  
desire in each and every district and  
community to gain the best possible  
intellectual uplift, and this can not  
be done, with all the other neces-  
sities, unless politics and creeds can  
be kept out of the public school.  
Partisanship and religious creeds  
have no place in the school room.  
Thou' every teacher, as well as every  
other good citizen, should belong to  
some political party, having in view  
the betterment of the conditions of  
the country; he should have his  
views with reference to the whole-  
some teachings of the Christian reli-  
gion, but they should be left outside  
of the school yard gate. In other  
words, it is not necessary that the  
teacher should profess to be a non-  
partisan or non-conformist to any  
creed. Usually these classes have  
more creed and more partisanship  
than the ordinary professed partisan.  
But the point I desire to make is  
they should have no connection in  
the selection of a board of school  
trustees; nor should they be thought  
of in the selection of a teacher, the  
assessment of revenues or the build-  
ing of school houses, except to pre-  
vent their abuse; nor should the  
teacher use them except upon occa-  
sions when he is called upon to ex-  
ercise them solely as a citizen. With-  
out a diffusion of knowledge and gen-  
eral information there is no safety  
under any system of popular govern-  
ment and the greater power the peo-  
ple possess the greater the danger  
in the hands of an ignorant and vi-  
cious voter. Surely, under our laws  
for popular government every man  
is interested in every child's educa-  
tion. Never should we bewail as did  
Solon, the world's first law giver,  
when he said: "I have given the peo-  
ple not the best laws, but the best  
they were fitted to receive." With  
an intelligent, honest, brave, con-

scientious citizenship Oklahoma can  
have the "best laws."

In the enactment of our educa-  
tional code we have wisely provided  
that every child in the state shall be  
sent to school for at least three months  
in each and every year. If not to the  
public school, then to some other  
school, or provide some other means  
of education.

### Free Text Books.

In this case we are confronted with  
many poor families whose children  
are too young to assist the parent in  
gaining a livelihood and yet the par-  
ent is too poor to purchase their books.  
When the child is older, or has reach-  
ed the age when the ordinary child  
has passed the primary grades, he  
can earn sufficient money with which  
to purchase his books, and it is nec-  
essary that the state, along with free  
tuition, free school houses and free  
teachers, shall furnish text books to  
those in the primary grade, to insure  
the attendance of all at school. The  
books required, even under the pre-  
sent system, which in some instances  
are too many books, would cost an  
aggregate sum of but \$177,000 to fur-  
nish text books to every child in the  
three first grades attending public  
school. Of what use is a compulsory  
free school system when the child  
is not old enough to earn sufficient  
money to purchase the books and the  
parent is unable to buy them? One  
would object and say "let's furnish  
those only who are too poor to make  
the purchase," as does Iowa, but the  
effect of this distinction would be  
corrupting to the minds of the pupil  
not alone of the poor, but to the chil-  
dren of the rich, when taunted as be-  
ing paupers. I should not want my  
child sitting at the same desk or one  
nearby to be gloating over the condi-  
tion of another whose parents were  
poor, with the taunt, "My papa can  
buy me books, but your papa is a  
pauper." This thought imbedded from  
general conversation would injure my  
child as much as it would injure the  
other. The supercilious air gained  
in such comments would instill in his  
breast greater evil than the sting of  
poverty in the other. Hence, the only  
solution is to furnish each and every  
child in a given class or grade a free  
book where anyone in the same grade  
is thus furnished. If free tuition, free  
school houses, free desk, and free  
teacher are to be furnished what lack  
of wisdom is there in free books? The  
state can well afford, without mater-  
ial decrease in revenue, to furnish  
the books to those in such grades.  
When the child grows older, wheth-  
er the parent be able to furnish them  
or not, he will be old enough to earn  
money with which to purchase for  
himself the books required in his  
grade.

### Normal School Board.

The Regents of the Normals should  
be revised so as to eliminate the  
State Superintendent. Under the pre-  
sent method he can "can" the Normal  
teachers and force them to limp in  
their associations wherein his politi-  
cal interests are at stake—petty fac-  
tional politics—the very worst kind  
of politics; and too exacting upon  
the manly independence of the teacher,  
who is compelled to choose be-  
tween his self respect and his wife  
and children whose bread comes by  
his Normal chair.

### State University and Higher Educa- tion.

There are two systems of educa-  
tion, the industrial and the classical  
school. In the past, because of its  
greater difficulty of accomplishment,  
I have devoted my attention toward  
perfecting a strong, healthy indus-  
trial system of education in Okla-  
homa. We feel that this has been solved  
and now my attention shall be de-  
voted to the classical school, equally  
necessary for the benefit of the whole  
society. Money alone can not make  
a university or a public school. Our  
university, which ought to be the  
greatest in the land, is organized up-  
on a wrong principle and basis of  
management and fails to have that  
connecting link with the Normals and  
other high schools to insure the great-  
est enrollment. The Board of Regents  
for the State University should be  
revised, and this connecting link for  
matriculation and management of  
this institution will need complete re-  
vision. We have room for one uni-  
versity, and it ought to be the greatest  
in the United States. It can be made  
so without increase of appropriation.  
I may say it can be made better even  
with less appropriation. I should in-  
vite the wisdom, experience, and  
training of the strongest educators in  
the land toward the upbuilding of the  
state university and making it the  
capstone of the classical school as  
we have built up and made the state  
A & M college the capstone of the  
industrial school, whose attendance,  
surpasses any other state except  
three. Likewise the attendance of the  
State University of Oklahoma will  
grow and with it all the forces of  
education and civilization—influences  
which such institutions vouchsafe in  
Republics. Both schools are required  
in Oklahoma, if we are to subserve  
the best interests of society.

We have begun the march of  
progress; and have yet to breast the  
long slope up the Pike's Peak of our  
civilization. The burden is upon us  
to scale these heights or we must need-  
lessly slide back again through a period  
of squalid decay, leaving nothing gain-  
ed for the race and the progress of  
man during the many strenuous cen-  
turies through which he has passed—  
dare we cowardly decline the strident  
step?

### Agricultural Education and Improve- ment.

Oklahoma has wisely inaugurated a  
new policy in agricultural education

and improvement, the dream of every  
man who has deeply studied the sub-  
ject, and which meets with the ap-  
proval of the best informed men of  
the country thereupon. Our A & M  
college at Stillwater already has the  
largest enrollment of pupils, save and  
except three, of any state in the Re-  
public, due for the most part to the  
wise system which we have inaugu-  
rated; and the Clause providing for  
the teaching of the elements of ag-  
riculture and domestic sciences in all  
the common schools of the state, plac-  
ed into the constitution upon my own  
motion from the floor of the conven-  
tion, is now, and will, in the future,  
be the one clause of greatest uplift  
and improvement to the farmers of  
the state above that of any other. The  
creation of a Board of Regents for  
all A & M colleges to be composed  
of farmers elected by delegates from  
the farmers institute of the different  
counties has solved the questions of  
A & M colleges. The efficiency and  
economy of expenditure of funds in  
the state by this Board has justified  
all that was claimed and all expecta-  
tion of this system in its creation.  
The establishment of the six branch  
A & M colleges, costing but \$20,000  
each for operating expenses, and an  
aggregate sum for these six not ex-  
ceeding the cost of one Normal in-  
stitution, will prove the farmers' high  
school, and will be, not only at small  
cost proportionately, but will insure  
educated farmers for the farm.

While other states continue select-  
ing a Board of Regents by the govern-  
or, composed usually of a class of poli-  
ticians selected because no other  
place can be provided for them, will  
leave those institutions in other  
states as they have been in the past,  
mere high schools or colleges, with  
but little benefit to the farmer. Al-  
ready other states, heretofore abide-  
bound with the rule of politicians of  
these several schools, are beginning  
the agitation to adopt the Oklahoma  
system.

### Rural High Schools.

Moreover, I look forward to the day  
when every rural school district of  
the state will be organized with an  
area of not less than thirty-six square  
miles, having one central building,  
graded so as to bring to the door of  
every farmer a high school, thereby  
retaining the energy, the intelligence,  
and the wealth of the country, retard-  
ing their drifting to the cities, con-  
gesting city life to the detriment of  
rural life and conditions. The com-  
plete establishment of a system of  
rural high schools presupposes good  
roads—they go together. These dis-  
tricts can not be organized without  
easy facilities for transportation.  
Hand in hand with the progress of  
the building of good roads will this  
work go on until it is consummated,  
and I pledge to use my power to bring  
about the establishment of good  
roads and with them these rural high  
schools, beginning immediately to  
make provision, with assistance from  
the state government, for the con-  
struction of such buildings in every  
district where the roads make it pos-  
sible to do so.

### State School Lands.

A question of vital importance is  
what disposition shall be made of the  
school and public lands of the state.  
In the solution of this question much  
depends upon the cost of management,  
leasing and collecting rentals. In  
the very nature of business the size  
of business managed by one man or  
board must depend upon the maxi-  
mum-unit. In matters of business,  
routine in their nature, the maximum-  
unit under one control is much larger  
than in those where there is greater  
detail. For this reason a great  
railroad system may be under one  
management. For this reason the busi-  
ness unit in the mercantile world is  
still less, and it would be impossible  
for one man or one board to control  
even all the department stores of the  
country. Likewise the business unit  
of farm lands is still smaller. Hence  
in the management of lands it re-  
quires greater expenditure to manage  
with economy and success than it  
does in great railroad properties, or  
other business routine in its nature.  
In the management of farm lands by  
the state either the cost will be very  
great or the rental will be inadequate.  
Therefore profits arising from rental  
or lease of lands is smaller than the  
expenditure justifies, or even the in-  
terest upon the investment in the  
land would produce. Since the state  
already has entered upon the policy  
of selling one third of the land I see  
no reason why but the remaining part  
should be sold. It will cost the same  
amount to maintain a department for  
this purpose as it would to maintain  
a department for the whole area as  
you have exceeded a maximum busi-  
ness-unit under one management. I  
therefore favor the sale of all public  
lands of the state under the principle  
of the American homestead laws, on  
long time payment at a low rate of  
interest, giving, where the Enabling  
Act and the Constitution require it,  
the preference right, and, wherever  
it is possible, to limit the sale to not  
more than one quarter section to any  
one person, consistent with the Enab-  
ling Act and the Constitution.

### Appointive Power.

As governor I shall be charged with  
the responsibility of making sundry  
appointments to public office. My po-  
sition is that the man who is success-  
ful or capable of success in a given  
line of business is fitted and is the  
only person who is fitted for public  
office; that the ward heeler or ordi-  
nary politician who is fitted only for  
politics is unfitted for public office.  
The man who is not sober, upright,  
honest, courageous in private life,  
will not be sober, upright, honest and



courageous in public life; and it shall by my fixed policy to appoint from among the citizens of the state those qualified for public office, requiring them to devote their time to the duties of such office. Whenever or wherever one proves unfaithful or incompetent, I shall quickly and immediately relieve him of that position and appoint some one who can and will "make good." Public office is a public trust, and should not be bartered away for personal gain, political advantage or promotion by the appointive power. He should be expected to remember with gratitude his friends until the claim of his friends conflicts with that of the public, and whenever or wherever the same arises it is the duty of the appointive power to take the side of the public even as against his friend. My purpose would be to install a strong, efficient and economic government, and my definition of a qualified officer is an honest, wise, and brave man. I would trust my life my property and my government in the hands of an honest, wise and brave man, but I would hesitate under stressful condition, to trust anything to any person lacking either.

#### Vitalizing Art. 22.

Vitalizing article 22 of the constitution is important. Bad laws produce a revolutionary tendency. Wholesome laws do little else than produce tendencies for good. It will be observed that the protection of the home, encouraging home building, home buying and small home ownership, is the central idea in this speech, and is the basic principle to consider in the formation of government. A complete vitalization of this article, together with the enactment of other laws herein proposed, will be necessary to continue the increase in home ownership. In the other states the number of homes have been decreasing for the past thirty years. I am glad to note that under the present law, incomplete as they are, home ownership increased last year fifteen per cent in Oklahoma.

#### Labor Legislation.

My record both in the constitutional convention and the first legislature ought to inspire confidence of the laboring men of the state. My position upon the fellow servant law, upon the law preventing the working of women and children in underground mines, of children in any specific dangerous manufacture or other harmful occupation of recognized danger to health, morals, or bodily safety, upon the question of arbitration and other limitations exacting upon the cause of labor. I voted for every provision in the interest of labor found in the constitution. I voted for every law enacted for the benefit of labor in the first legislature and no amendment was tacked to a bill unless it received my approval, as will be disclosed by the printed journals of the House, so that if the laboring man be proud of these laws he must be proud of my position upon them. True, every bill except Senate Bill 44, which was drawn in my office with the assistance of the Hon. John R. McCalla, had amendments attached to them in the House, some of those over the protests of certain professed labor leaders, but which amendments for the most part were necessary to render these bills constitutional, and some of them to save labor itself, namely: The bill requiring electric headlights with 1500 candle power, by making an exception that switch engines should not be equipped with such electric headlights. In the contest for the passage of these bills when differences arose upon detail I was importuned by friends to let them pass as they were whether constitutional or not, but my reply then is my excuse now for my position, that I did not propose to hand the laboring man at home, who was not around the legislature to help his cause, a "gold brick" by having such laws declared unconstitutional, and that whatever laws should pass the first legislature should be laws that would stand up before the courts of the country giving the laboring man that assistance he so much desired and needed. I might have angered one or two self-styled leaders by the position I took, but certainly not the laboring man who would feel the effect of these laws after bitter contest in the state and federal courts and found that they conform to the spirit of the constitution of the state and the United States. He would be satisfied with that position and I have but to point to the labor laws of Oklahoma, found both in the constitution and the statutes vitalizing the same and the decisions of the courts of the country to sustain the position which I did in the first legislature maintained. I did not promise everything but I kept all I promised—has any other done as much?

I am in favor of such other and further legislation in the interest of labor that will protect them from cruelty, heartlessness and unreasonable requirements, and strictly am I in favor, as I favored in the first legislature, a full crew bill, with details patterned on the Texas law, using the term "white" as applied to brakemen governing full crews on freight and passenger trains in that state.

#### Taxation And Revenue.

I favor the principle of taxation on incomes, legacies, and untaxed gross production. Taxes should be prorated among all the citizens and all property of the state. The wealthiest and most powerful corporation should be made to pay its share proportionate to its wealth, no more, no less; and the farmer and every class should pay in like proportion. No class should be taxed out of existence, nor

should any class escape its just proportion. As governor, I shall strive to subserve this policy.

In this connection, I have to state in reply to many inquiries relative to the payment of taxes on Indian lands that I have paid this tax as disclosed by the following certificate:

Tishomingo, Okla., Mar. 24, 1910.

To Whom It May Concern:  
As Treasurer of Johnston County, I hereby certify that heretofore Wm. H. Murray paid all taxes in full upon his property, consisting of lands allotted by himself, his wife and children and tracts he had purchased, as disclosed by the record, and that he paid all taxes due each payment since the admission of the state of Oklahoma into the Union, including the year 1908-09.

Respectfully,

V. F. EUBANK,

Treasurer Johnston County.

The Indians have secured injunction against the collection of this tax. It is, therefore, a legal question to be finally determined by the Courts, as is the tax on Railroads which have secured like injunctions. I should give the Attorney General instructions to push these questions to a speedy determination in the interest of the state which needs these revenues.

#### Guarantee Bank Law.

In line with my record as member and speaker of the first legislature when the guaranty bank law was enacted, I stand for this law, recognizing however that it was an experiment, and that time and experience will be necessary to perfect this principle, which I regard now, under the experience and vicissitudes under which it was enforced, as a fixed policy in the Oklahoma code. As in the beginning I still oppose the formation of the board, especially the placing of the lieutenant governor on such board, because he is in every essential a legislative officer. He is executive only in expectancy and under certain contingencies expressly provided by the constitution. I can not conceive how a member of the legislative branch, consonant to the spirit of the constitution, can serve in that of executive.

#### Safeguarding the School Funds.

I should further recommend the enactment of a provision affecting not only the guarantee bank fund but the school fund, and all public funds, or other funds under the control of the state, prohibiting, under severe penalty, the loaning of these funds to any state officer or any member of the legislature, or loaning to or depositing any such funds in any bank in which any such officer owns stock. This law will be necessary because the need for funds under pressure and stress of speculation some officer in charge or with a "pull" may over run the limit by securing deposits in his own bank, or some bank in which he owns stock, funds in excess of the limit of law and contrary to proper safeguard of such public funds. The surest remedy is a complete prohibition of such loans or deposits. This doctrine is in line with all banking laws and principles, which prevent bank officers using the bank's funds.

Permit me to illustrate how a state treasurer desiring to deposit public funds in a bank in which he himself is interested may appear to be serving the public because there is no loss of the money itself and yet practicing a consummate "skin game" upon the public. Suppose the state treasurer had a brother or some other relative in the banking business, and that he were to deposit a million dollars of the school fund in this bank, or in the absence of a school fund, some of the public funds appropriated by the legislature, leaving the warrants unpaid, which draw six per cent interest during all the time of their outstanding. The state treasurer and his associates in this deal, true, could show where the money is, but would be privately loaning it out at say ten per cent interest, the people would be losing the six per cent upon the warrants outstanding while he and his associates would be gainers seven per cent interest, or the difference between three per cent, the state's charge for the deposit, and the amount at which they loaned this sum. A uniform deposit in such an institution of a million dollars for four years, reaping a net profit of seven per cent interest, would make two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, a snug sum to be divided up between the state treasurer and his associates or relatives.

#### Loaning The School Funds.

In line with a broad public policy and consonant to the spirit of the constitutional provision authorizing the loan of the school funds upon improved farm real estate, my construction is that these funds were intended to be loaned only to men desiring to improve their home or buy one. I should therefore rigidly adhere to the rule of never loaning this class of funds to any land speculator, or to any money lender, bank or trust company which borrowing the sum would take advantage of a five per cent loan and speculate upon the funds at a higher rate to which the people are entitled as they are not enabled to go into the money market and borrow money at low rates of interest. I should use every power of the state government consonant with the protection of these funds and the preservation of the state's credit toward encouraging home ownership and the acquiring of homes by the homeless; and I can conceive of no policy more derogatory to this principle than the loan of these funds to land speculators, public officers with a political pull or to money lenders, and if elected this shall never

be done if the people elect the other state officers who constitute the Board of Land Commissioners, holding a like policy—I do not mean by word "loan" to refuse to deposit these funds in banks pending the loaning of them.

What of a country though pillowed with mountains of gold and wealth, but with despairing gloom of ruined homes and hopes? Under such a law of balances there are no compensations. Better far leave those homes and hopes stripped of that gold—of all luxury and wealth.

#### Public Fund Deposits To Draw Interest.

A law should be passed whereby deposits of public funds of every nature for any length of time should bear interest. I am informed that in one of our greatest cities the treasurer of the school board is in one bank and the treasurer of the city is in another. One is a democrat, the other a republican, and it is suggested that these men combine issues to the extent of never fighting one another so that the public funds may find deposit in their respective banks free of interest while on such deposit. Whereas, it is estimated that if they were compelled to bear a rate of two and one half per cent as is paid to the county and three as is paid to the state, these respective districts would have added in the nature of interest not less than \$20,000 which now goes into the coffers of the snap bankers who hold these official positions.

#### Good Men to Office Urged.

I can not too strongly urge on the people of Oklahoma the necessity of electing good officers from governor down to constable. Indeed, for the most part high taxes are rather local and are assessed for schools, township, and county government rather than for the state, showing as great necessity for having honest, capable and fearless men for county and township officers, especially county commissioners and tax levying boards, as it is to elect the proper man for governor of the state. The first quality to be considered in all these officers is honesty and character. No man should be nominated and elected to public office, from the highest to the lowest, whose character is so disreputable that you wouldn't invite him to your own home, and so dependent are the various officers, precinct, county, and state, their official duties so interwoven, as to make it important for the election of good men for all places.

If you nominate and elect me governor I especially desire that you take the pains to elect all other officers with greatest care. Select with especial care the state officers who will serve as members of the boards of which I will be a member, to-wit: The School Land Board, the Banking Board, the Board of Pardons, Board of Education, and in fact all others. The members of the legislature of both House and Senate should be not only honest men but capable men. Your county commissioners and your precinct officers should be men of sound judgment, of spotless integrity. Your county judge, your county attorney, and indeed every other officer, should have your careful and watchful eye. If you will nominate such men from the highest to the lowest with the same care that you exercised in electing the delegates to the constitutional convention, I promise you during the next four years we will not only have the best government and most satisfactory government of any state in the Union, but we will have the most economic and efficient government of any period of four years ever known on this continent.

To insure right official conduct the people themselves must exercise right conduct. They should be ready anxious and willing to uphold the public officer in his effort to enforce the law whether they like the law or not and demand of every officer the enforcement of the law, not harshly but sensibly and in the spirit of fellow citizenship. If the courts of the country are to be expected to uphold the provisions of the constitution and to sustain the legislation enacted vitalizing the same and not to declare wholesome legislation unconstitutional under the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States, the rock upon which more wholesome legislation has gone to wreck than all others, the people themselves must be consistent upon the constitution. When the constitution provided that the secretary of state, the auditor, and certain other state officers, should not succeed themselves it was done in response to the people's desire that political machines should not be built up in Oklahoma. It was never once dreamed that these officers and others should swap positions and evade technically yet violate the constitution in spirit. If the people in their nomination and election fail to conform to this provision, as well as every other provision of the constitution, in spirit, what may we expect of our judiciary when they come to deal with wholesome laws enacted for the people's welfare and benefit? I may be excused to show you my consistency in obeying that clause of the constitution which had as its original intent the breaking down of political machines, which have always, and under all systems of government, proven the most disastrous. If the constitution is followed it would enable any man to come fresh from the people and rise to the highest office within their gift. I retired from office on May 26th, 1908. Since that date I have held no office, and I have obeyed the technical provisions of that clause and obeyed it in spirit. I have no political machine or

lineup. Have made no private promise to anyone—no promise of appointment to office and I shall not make any. I only have the most unselfish lot of friends that ever followed a candidate into political battle. The makers of the constitution of course understood that the "Commissioners," or the heads of the various departments of the state government called commissioners, in their very nature requiring technical information would in many instances require the re-election for many periods of years perhaps of the men best fitted by reason of that technical information for these various positions, but every state officer who does not come within that technical qualification.

Let the people set that pace of consistency of an honest effort to uphold the officer's hands and to decry wrong doing and hold to a uniform application of law toward all citizens irrespective of wealth, station in life or political pull, and then elect officers from the lowest to the highest who will keep pace with the example they set themselves. In this connection I might repeat to you an illustration quoted by James Bryce in his celebrated work, "The American Common wealth," written thirty years ago, in which he says: "A prominent New Yorker once said to me, speaking of one of the Chief Justice's of the city: 'I don't think him such a bad fellow; he has always been friendly to me, and would give me a midnight injunction or do anything else for me at a moment's notice, but of course he is the last person I would dream of asking to my house.' This was but an indirect means of telling Mr. Bryce that this judge was a moral reproach to that splendid work, which, to my notion, is the soundest, clearest criticism of American institutions yet written in the English language, what a scathing rebuke to New York's judiciary was thus placed in print! Will the people of Oklahoma by their actions permit such to be said of their courts or their state officers; their county officers or their precinct officers, or will they look in to their character for honesty, fair dealing and moral rectitude; their ability; their courage to do their duty under fire, or will they by their actions permit a repetition of this same statement in Oklahoma?"

#### Judiciary Reform.

The greatest need is the reform of our judicial system, and procedure. A procedure suited for the citizenship four hundred years ago is antiquated at this day. Business is too rushing, changes are too quickly making and forming to permit the continuation of the defeat of justice by mere technicalities in procedure.

The environment of the "candidate for judge" in his effort to succeed in the election, surrounded as he is after election in many instances render it difficult for him to do the "square" thing even when he is disposed to do so, especially if he lack that splendid but rare character—moral courage. The tendency of the court to rule in favor of this or that lawyer who assisted him in the campaign or against this or that lawyer who opposed him and supported his opponent, if it affected only the attorneys at the bar we would be disposed to admit the discrimination not so bad; but it affects the attorney only so far as it minimizes his ability to secure a lucrative practice. The direct effect is upon the client, the people who pay the tax, and for whose interest the court is created. In other instances you will observe, because this lawyer or that lawyer happened to be a prominent democrat or republican and the court holding reverse views, or perhaps the same view held by the opposing counsel, the question of politics enters into the decision of the court upon the admission of testimony or the charge to the jury.

By reason of these facts I desire to make a suggestion to change the entire method of holding the district trial courts in Oklahoma. This is not new, but was borrowed from the state of North Carolina, where this law has been in force for more than half a century. It is to provide that the judges, while resident of given districts of the state, rotate and hold court not more than once in any one district, passing from one district to the next district and on until he has made the entire rounds of the state during his term of office, and requiring the court to devote continually his time to the trial of causes or the work for which he was elected, and permitting no court to hold more than thirty days' vacation in any one year. This method would not only correct the evils just enumerated, but would correct others. It would save the increase of judges. Under this system we would have now at least ten judges too many, as twenty judges could try all the causes now requiring thirty or more. Whereas, if you retain the old system you will continue to have the larger cities clamoring to every legislature for the creation of a "Superior court," and costing the state on an average of five thousand dollars each, with the condition of a congested docket in one district while in another the judge can spend two thirds of his time fishing and hunting. If the judges are compelled to rotate so that no judge holds court but once in any one district in each year all the districts will be up with their dockets or all be crowded at once, and but a short while will demonstrate under such a trial the number of judges required to keep up the litigation of the state in each and every district of the state, and when we find ourselves with a sur-

plus of judges we can eliminate them by amendment to the statute abolishing their job. The twenty-two judges created by the constitution were sufficient to try every case in every trial court of Oklahoma if this system had been in vogue. The second legislature created nine additional and an additional expense of not less than forty-five thousand dollars annually. In its extraordinary session it came near creating more with clamor from other cities for an additional superior court. This rotating system will take the judge away from his home and thereby from his ward heeler in his election and send to that home a stranger, who has neither friend to favor nor foe to punish. He will not know the politics of the attorneys as the other would for he is there but one term and gone. It will do more, my friends, the court will not have stayed in one place a sufficient length of time to enable a deal to be made between law breakers and the court, and we shall have no more repetition of what occurred in Pottawatomie and other counties of the state, because in the very nature of things a judge holding but one term could not enter into that agreement or receive a bribe for that purpose of permitting a continuation of an unlawful act. The condition behind the argument of this principle is reducing to a minimum first judicial favoritism to certain attorneys, and second, political punishment of those attorneys who hold to different political belief, and third, economy of expenditure and the method by which the number of trial judges we now have may be reduced, and thereby reducing expenses, and last, but not least, breaking the chain of connection between a dishonest judge and a horde of law violators and criminals that surround our larger cities. If these reasons are not sufficient, then I shall be glad to give you more. I repeat again provide in that judicial system a method whereby every judge shall change districts of the state, holding court in each and every one of the districts of the state before he returns to the district of his residence; provide that judges shall devote their time to the trial of causes, and that they shall not under any circumstances lose in the way of vacation more than thirty days in any one year. Judges just as well work as any other public officer; and if you will pursue this system at the end of a year's term it will be discovered that they may be reduced to one third. North Carolina, with about the same population, with as much civil business, although perhaps not as much criminal, has but sixteen judges, although Oklahoma has twice that number with a continuous clamor for additional "superior courts." When will it stop, and when will the people be protected from the graft of increased public officials?

Every lawyer in the land knows this is true, and also another thing; that hundreds of disreputable lawyers, dishonest with the court, and with their clients, whose word is no better than a "crap shooting nigger"—could be disbanded; ought to be disbanded, but the court, even Supreme Courts, permit these professional pick-pockets to continue to masquerade under the honorable title: "Attorney-at-law."

#### Economy of Officers' Salaries.

The transition from territorial government, combining two into one, and amending territorial statutes without complete revision thereof, has created a condition of complication and red tape in clerical and official work, especially in county government, requiring unnecessary duplication of records, invariably resulting in great likelihood of mistake, and unnecessary expenditure of money to keep such records. These complications will require time to eliminate them. It shall be my aim to perform this service, which will result in a saving of not less than two to three thousand dollars expense for each and every county in the administration of county government without lessening the efficiency of the service or without reducing salaries below a just compensation for public service. A calculation of twenty-five hundred dollars saved to the tax payers will show quite a large sum when applied to the entire state. What is true of the counties is also true of the state government in a great measure. The creation of unnecessary boards of management and control of the various institutions of the state, in some instances requiring concurrent authority, or more properly speaking, a duplication of service, and without necessity even for such service, creates another sum far in excess of the total amount which could be saved to the several counties before referred to.

A clear, simple arrangement of official duties harmonious between each department or board with a juxtaposition eliminating conflicts or duplication, and what is commonly called "red tape" will save many thousands of dollars in the administration of public affairs.

I wish it understood that I do not suggest that any salary should be reduced below living expenses of a public officer. I believe that public officers should be paid commensurate with their service; that they should be required to work and devote their time to that service, and that where service is unnecessary the office should be abolished, and especially

wherever there be a duplication of salaries and a duplication of the same service.

#### Veto Power And Expenditures.

Laws should be enacted and administered in order to vouchsafe a strong, wise, efficient, and economic government. To do this, in view of the twenty-five or more public institutions of the state, many of them having been created in the second legislature, is going to require the veto power of the governor in appropriation bills. We have institutions enough that every senator and one half of the representatives will be expected to secure appropriation if he does nothing else, consequently strong lobbies will surround the legislature. They will organize and elect the speaker; they will practically dictate the committees. They will not attempt to learn what each institution should have but will agree upon all each wants. They will be locked in one compact organization for the purpose of making appropriations to these various institutions, and no institution will suffer except one whose representative is out of favor with the organization of the legislature. In most instances the appropriation will be greater than will be necessary to conduct such institution efficiently. The appropriation will be hurled at the governor and every power used to secure his approval. Every man who understands legislative work will understand what I am saying is true, and then it is up to the governor of the state to veto or let them wreck the state in the matter of excessive taxation to secure the revenue to pay these exorbitant bills. Here is where the courage, the wisdom and the strongest fortitude will be needed in the "make up" of the governor in the fearless but wise exercise of the veto power. It will then be his duty to ascertain what is needed for each institution and for each purpose and approve for this and no more, vetoing the excessive appropriations made. If he does not these institutions will wreck the state. But, as stated before, this is of the highest importance, because we can not afford to cripple them and must leave their work efficient without fear or favor. I realize that the public know how I look upon these dangers and that I shall not shirk this responsibility, and that by reason thereof I shall lose many votes by that class who are looking solely with both eyes fixed upon the success of their own local institution and the expenditure of large funds at their home town, is my excuse for discussing now the danger that will arise from this source. But as governor I should consider the interest of such institution to the state, approve accordingly and veto where necessary. Saving from this source and from unnecessary judicial expenditure, with the cutting down of unnecessary officers, both in county and state government, will be my method to subserve a wise, efficient and economic government and a reduction of the tax duplicate.

#### Prohibition Enforcement.

Prohibition may be thought to be a settled question, but it seems to be an ever pressing one. Sooner or later some person will want to know my position. My position is made manifest by my record in the constitutional convention and in the first legislature. We submitted to the people of the state the proposition for statewide prohibition as a separate clause to be ratified or rejected by the people's will. My county was one of the few in the state that voted against this provision. I was elected to the legislature from that county, but as member of the legislature I did all in my power to vitalize that clause. That or any other county or any individual had the right to make the fight as they saw fit upon this question as they would any other, but when the entire people have spoken, official honesty and integrity say all must bow. That was my apology as a representative of Johnston county, and that's my position still. They believed and I believed in the preponderating will of the people upon all public questions. If we could not have been relied upon to vitalize this clause, separately submitted, we could not have been relied upon to vitalize any clause in the constitution. This being now a portion of the constitution it is right that it should be vitalized, and as governor I should hold to the same position, and so long as it is a part of the constitution I should enforce this law to the best of my ability and should veto any bill that seeks to repeal it.

#### Granting Requisitions.

Having been approached on many occasions to make private promises, and invariably answering that I make no private promises but whatever promises I have to make will be made to the public; and here replying publicly to one request to know what would be my policy as governor, with reference to requisitions made upon me by the governor of another state where this person stands indicted for crime, I reply now that all may understand that upon the demand of the governor of any state by requisition for the person of some individual charged with crime fleeing therefrom that I would immediately give such person up to be tried under the laws of the state where the crime was committed. I can not imagine now any exception to this rule, except case where the charge was made many years ago and the party had maintained a residence during this period in Oklahoma and a uniform character for good citizenship; or except in case of political persecution, but



stated that the rate would not pay for wheel grease. The Tide Water there is no monopoly in the ordinary jobbing or wholesale concern or concern of capital in this line and ought to be owned by the state, such as Tennessee, which "foolish" here away. There are some properties that are pointed out that such conditions do not exist in Oklahoma, and in a great portion of the state I admit that this is true. But I do know of loans during the past twelve months exceeding \$100 in amount where the rates of interest, upon six months time, exceed ninety-one per cent per annum. It may be urged with tolerable force the necessity of the invariability of contract, and unmistakably this is the strongest argument possible to be made by those opposed to such legislation. But let me point out that every political economist, from Ricardo, and Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," down to the present time, and every school of political economy, sustains usury laws, and that every state in the Union, except three, have enactments governing usury. The question might be asked, why should political economists sustain this doctrine? The answer is wrapped up in the following illustration: Suppose a period when times are good; general prosperity among all; production is ample; wages are sufficient; money and investment reaps profitable reward; the farmer sells a bushel of wheat for a dollar, or a bale of cotton for ten cents a pound; the laborer earns two dollars a day; the banker gets eighteen per cent interest. Everybody is satisfied, no one is hurt even though the rate is above the limit. But a panic comes, (or a National Holiday, if you please); the laborer and the farmer have borrowed money of the banker, have executed a note promising to pay eighteen per cent, a satisfactory rate to the lender, the laborer goes back to the workshop and is told that a crisis is upon us and a dollar a day is all that can be paid. He is obliged to accept it. The farmer is told that a panic has struck the country, your wheat is only worth fifty cents, your cotton five cents, because wages have gone down and the price of your products must meet the conditions. The notes of the farmer and laborer become due; they go to the bank and ask for an extension. The banker says a panic is upon us the rate of interest is now nine per cent—not much. He says the rate must be higher, notwithstanding it requires two bushels of wheat, two day's labor, or two bales of cotton to earn the same rate that one day's work, one bale of cotton or one bushel of wheat would have paid before. Here is where the condition does not equalize itself, and here is where the statesman or law giver must look at both sides of the question to meet the needs and wants of the people and not permit in the name of "sacred contract" the taking of all the property, including the home of the laborer and farmer or other borrower. This is why all political economists uphold such legislation, and but for these panics and financial crises off-times inaugurated by the monied interests themselves in order to bring about just such conditions. Here is the argument and the necessity for usury legislation. There is another phase to the question. A trust company having for its business the loaning of money on real estate entrusts to some agent the loaning of this money at six per cent net. The agent is supposed to get two as commission, making a total of eight per cent. He draws up a kind of contract, and I know of one made by such agent with an Indian in my section of the state calling for eight per cent, but after the loan is made the mortgage is written upon his home, there is compound interest upon compound interest, and a calculation of the loan for a period of five years disclosed that the Indian is paying eleven per cent interest instead of eight. Here is where the law ought to step in with a strong criminal provision against such cunning knavery and fraud. Neither mental nor physical might makes right. Another specimen of a contract. A banker agrees to loan money at, say, eighteen per cent; he says to the borrower: "It is worth that to me. If you can not pay this rate we don't want you to take it." Now I will admit that the borrower could stay out, but after the loan is made at eighteen per cent, there being a vague understanding that the note can be extended, because "we are loaning money for ninety days only." After the ninety days is up he goes to the bank willing to extend that note at the same rate, but is told by the lender "money is scarce, and we will have to charge you 24 or 36 per cent to extend it," until fall. Now, in the first place, it was a contract. He could have kept out but the understanding that the note will be extended, the second instance is not a contract; it is a holdup. And there is where the law needs the strongest penalty, even criminal if necessary, that when such loan is made for the privilege of extension the party is held up for a greater rate than the rate originally agreed upon. I say this because every money lender knows at the time he makes a loan that in most instances he himself expects to extend the note, and should make such rate in the beginning and not inveigle the man in and hold him up on an extension. This procedure to hold up, and this mental-cunning-fraud by agents in an eagerness to get a large commission, are the two things that have created a sentiment for stringent usury laws in Oklahoma. Bankers themselves are responsible for it. Not all of them, it is true, but public sentiment operates against all. You will observe the bank that makes its loans and has the same uniform rate never has troubles upon the usury question in the courts. I have gone into this extended argu-

NAME OF FILLY IS "ROOSEVELT"

when such a case did arise I should protect any democrat fleeing from a republican state or republican fleeing from a democratic state or a prohibitionist, populist or socialist fleeing from any of them, from requisition, if such charge had for its basis political persecution. My contention is that Oklahoma can not afford to be known as the harbinger of criminals fleeing from other states. We welcome all men whether poor or of money and wealth from all states who come to our borders with a clear bill of healthy conscience; and with a spirit of honesty and law abiding citizenship, but we have no room for any other class.

**Breakers Predicted by Bryce.**  
The President of the United States was asked in New York City, "What is a strong bodied man with a large family to do who is willing to work but can not find employment?" The President replied: "God only knows; I don't." I stand amazed at such a reply—at such indifference. It is the duty of statesmen to find out. God will take care of his soul hereafter but doesn't undertake to take care of the wants of the poor on earth, and much suffering, misery and poverty can be prevented by wholesome laws and administration.

Permit me to quote from the "American Commonwealth" written by James Bryce. My research confirms his forebodings, but I make this quotation for the reason that if I were to tell you the substance of my research or of what is here stated I would be charged with being a demagogue. This was written nearly thirty years ago. Mr. Bryce says: "America, in her swift onward progress, sees, looming on the horizon and now no longer distant a time of mists and shadows, wherein dangers may lie secluded whose form and magnitude she can scarcely yet conjecture. As she fills up her western region with inhabitants, she sees the time approach when all the best land will have been occupied, and when the land now under cultivation will have been so far exhausted as to yield scantier crops even to the more expensive culture. Although transportation may also then have become cheaper, the price of food will rise; farms will be less easily obtained, and will need more capital to work them with profit; the struggle for existence will become more severe. And while the outlet which the West now provides for the overflow of the great cities will have become less available, the cities will have grown immensely more populous; pauperism, now confined to some six or seven of the greatest states, will be more widely spread; wages will probably sink, and work will be less abundant. In fact the chronic evils and problems of old societies and crowded countries, such as we see them to-day in Europe, will have reappeared on this new soil."

Mr. Bryce says: "The beginning of this time of pressure lie not more than thirty years ahead." And then he remarks: "It will be a time of trial for democratic institutions."

I ask you if not much of the prediction made by Mr. Bryce has not already come true. But listen at him further. He says: "The future of the United States during the next half century sometimes presents itself to the mind as a struggle between two forces,—the one beneficent, the other malign; the one striving to speed the nation on to a port of safety before this time of trial arrives; the other to retard its progress, so that the tempest may be upon it before the port is reached. And the question to which one reverts in musing on the phenomena of American politics is this: Will the progress now discernible towards a wiser public opinion and a higher standard of public life succeed in bringing the mass of the people up to the level of what are now the best districts in the country before the days of pressure are at hand? Or will existing evils prove so obstinate, and European immigration continue to depress the average of intelligence and patriotism among the voters, that when the struggle for life grows far harder than it now is the masses will yield to the temptation to abuse their power, and will seek violent, and because violent, probably vain and useless, remedies for the evils which afflict them."

Note Mr. Bryce's expression: "Or will existing evils prove so obstinate and European immigration continue to depress the average of intelligence and patriotism among the voters?"

**Evils of Our Social Fabric.**  
Here he touches the key note that portends the greatest evil that underlies our social fabric. Legislation, true enough, does not produce social conditions, but does produce tendencies creating social conditions. The contract system permitting manufacturers and others having in view nothing but cheap labor, and in order to secure this cheap labor make contracts through agencies scattered all over Continental Europe, has brought to our shores and planted in American life the ignorance and loathsome diseases, the depressed and hopeless, the degenerate morals and the superstitions of the worst elements upon that continent, until the white slave traffic, which has characterized Continental Europe since the fall of the Roman Empire, has been planted in America. America was founded upon Anglo-Saxon and Scottish regard for integrity, morality, and honesty and purity, and above all, regard for the virtue and purity of womanhood; but this regard is becoming weaker in most of

the states of the Union, not confining itself alone to the overcrowded cities of the east, but has even reached Oklahoma; not confined to the metropolis of the state, but extending its branches and corrupting agencies of influence even to the rural communities, where lie the greatest hope of American purity, manhood and womanhood. The virtue of the wife and mother, her pure character and blameless life, is the saving power of the human race. The regard and faith in her virtue is the mainstay of its continuance. Shall we shut our eyes to these awful conditions and grant that libertinism is the rule and not the exception. Once this becomes true; once this faith and this confidence is destroyed; once when we point to the womanhood and can not say: "There is virtue, spotless morality and purity," your civilization is over and with it your free institutions.

Nations, as well as families and races, are weak or strong in proportion to the chastity of its women; and its women are chaste in proportion to the regard in which men hold them. No man, under an extensive, penetrating, research of science and of the philosophy of history can escape the conclusion that laws of the state (government) and rules of society affect the home, home life, and happiness.

**White Slave Traffic.**  
I am practical enough to know that virtue can not be legislated into the character of womanhood, but investigation will show that the lewd are the exception, but there are three conditions which the law itself can remedy: The enticing of the innocent unsuspecting maiden from the country precinct, on the promise of being a "friend," carried away to some great city to be surrounded for a few days with the luxuries of life, eventually to be taken by stealth to a brothel and there forced to remain and become deflowered, can be prevented by law. Conditions of poverty and hardships, also add another huge per cent to the same class. The law could assist in alleviating these conditions of poverty. And another class, not so large as the other two—where the professed lover steals the heart and confidence of some pure, innocent girl, in whose heart has been planted a sex passion which, as Buddha says, "is shot into the human soul like an arrow and is sharper than hooks with which you tame elephants, and hotter than flames"—he takes advantage, turning from the character of lover to that of the libertine and seducer. The law here could affect this social condition. For the white slave trafficker and the libertine or seducer, the doors of the penitentiary ought always to be open. The woman who falls by reason of hardships and poverty the helping hand of the state should assist, and alleviate that condition. The truly lewd in mind and body we can only take care of as experience best demonstrates, for neither law, training nor social condition will benefit that class. But let us save that greater percent—the unwilling deflowered.

Let me repeat some figures. Out of 5,000 prostitutes, 1,440 took up the occupation out of want and misery; 1250 were orphans without support; 400 were girls whom officers and soldiers had dragged to Paris, white slaves; 280 had by their lovers been seduced and deflowered. These figures are taken from a statistical compilation of the conditions of Paris, France. Against their application here the only charge could be that the conditions are more aggravated in France than in America—a charge against the degree and not against the facts.

You will observe that out of a total of 5000 prostitutes more than fifty per cent are unwilling in that loathsome condition. It is this class that I would save by law. Many of my hearers may conclude that this is overdrawn, but it is not. From the country precincts surrounding Oklahoma City, even around some of our Normal schools, lurk the agents of prostitution, and were I to tell you openly what my investigations have disclosed, you would fear that there would be danger of the use of our institutions of learning as agencies for white slavery. The faithful teacher at all times is kept on the alert to prevent it. During the last year a man who once resided in Oklahoma, participating in the campaign of 1907, was caught in Kansas City, where he had enticed two girls from the country precincts, carried them to the city and left them in a house of prostitution. But one with her quick wit and ready comprehension of the situation, had, without the knowledge of her keeper, telephoned for assistance, which coming immediately, rescued her and her sister from this dungeon of prostitution. That man now is serving a term in the penitentiary of Kansas. The evil has just reached Oklahoma. Let it not take root; let's destroy it before it is too late. Let's handle it without gloves, root it out of existence and tear it from our social fabric with the strength of a lion's assault upon his prey.

The integrity of the home and the happiness of the family; the pure character of the wife and mother, constitute the sum of society, civilization and wholesome government. I had rather make provision for the homes of Oklahoma, protected in all these essentials than to ornament them with provisions for bringing all the capital of the century, lodged in 52 Wall Street, permitting us to walk paths piled on either hand with gold

and jewels, permitting its owners to rob those homes and destroy their integrity and happiness.

**Torrens Land Registration System.**  
As a measure of greatest importance to the commercial as well as to every other business interest of the state, and especially to encourage small home ownership, there is nothing more important than the adoption of some system whereby titles to real estate may be definitely known. The evils of land laws are alien, corporate, and excessive land ownership and uncertainty of title. Nothing interferes with the purchase or sale of real estate more than the fear of the title and so defective is our registration system that any lawyers who thoroughly understand land law could write a chain of title so complete on its face that it would pass a favorable opinion of any lawyer in the state, that it was a good title and safe investment, although at the time it would in a few instances be forged. I submit that such a system is not best. A citizen of my county during the campaign of 1907 submitted a question of title to a candidate for the United States Senate, who turned the question over to his law partner. The law partner rendered an opinion that it was a good title. This old farmer made the purchase, paying \$4000 for the tract of land. In less than twelve months suit was brought against him for possession. After a long drawn out litigation he lost the land and moved from the premises, without money enough to buy him a tent. I submit to you that such a system is a disgrace in a civilized country.

There is a system to correct it, and the only question is whether the small minority, who live upon the old system and its defects and technicalities, can be defeated by the overwhelming majority in whose interest such a law should be written. That System is the Torrens Land Registration System, submitted to the people in 1908, and received an affirmative vote of 30,000 majority of those who voted on the question, but on account of there being a larger vote silent upon the question it was technically defeated, because all those who voted and failed to vote upon it were counted as voting no. The Torrens System will clear the title as realized, and as has been stated to me in letters from fifty odd trust companies, banks, money lenders, railroad magnates, lawyers and great financial concerns in the city of Chicago all testify to the merits of this system, declaring that it is the safest title that can be created by law. Railroad and trust magnates state they would rather have a Torrens certificate than to have a warranty deed backed by a bond for title. This form of record, the forms of certificate, the letters to which I refer, and other argument, will be presented in the campaign; and if I shall be enabled to do no more than secure the adoption of this system in Oklahoma, it shall be enough to immortalize any man who is responsible for its success. I realize that strong influences will oppose me because of this one position. I have been plead with by friends not to advocate it again, and especially in this canvass, but I had rather have added to the laws of Oklahoma the Torrens Land System in its full vigor than to be made governor of the state, and I shall risk gaining sufficient votes from the great body of the people who need this provision for every vote I lose by reason of its advocacy.

**Usury Laws.**  
Much discussion in the past, many conflicting opinions on details as well as principle of the enactment of usury laws have been heard—laws to prevent the collection of a rate of interest upon money loaned above a per cent fixed by law. The argument against the enactment of such legislation is that it limits the freedom of contract, and that the dearest right of American citizenship is the right freely to make contracts. Second, that money is a commodity and that its value for its use is based upon the law of supply and demand.

Much can be said in favor of these arguments, but we must view this question, as we should view all questions, in the light of all citizens interested; in the light of its effect upon society and the future interest for the common good and public wealth. It may be stated as a truism that no country can prosper without homes; that no man owning a home and once pawing it for money can retain it long nor can any homeless man buy one, when the rates of interest upon the value of such home exceed its rental value in the open market. The homeless could never make a purchase and the owner of a home would eventually lose it. We have but to delve into the social conditions of Continental Europe to prove this. Compare the rich states on the Rhine, where usury is so great as to cause the loss of the rich homes, the richest in the Empire, with the little countries of Denmark and Belgium, where ninety per cent of the farmers own their own homes, due to the assistance of the government by providing co-operative provisions to assist them in time of need, and where the farmers, and along with them the professional and business men, are in the happiest and most prosperous condition of any people in Continental Europe. Whereas, the farmers on the rich lands along the Rhine in Germany are in abject poverty and misery, and in their wild effort to tear away from such conditions turn naturally toward socialism and nihilism, threatening every strata of society and vested interest in the Empire. It may

be pointed out that such conditions do not exist in Oklahoma, and in a great portion of the state I admit that this is true. But I do know of loans during the past twelve months exceeding \$100 in amount where the rates of interest, upon six months time, exceed ninety-one per cent per annum. It may be urged with tolerable force the necessity of the invariability of contract, and unmistakably this is the strongest argument possible to be made by those opposed to such legislation. But let me point out that every political economist, from Ricardo, and Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," down to the present time, and every school of political economy, sustains usury laws, and that every state in the Union, except three, have enactments governing usury. The question might be asked, why should political economists sustain this doctrine? The answer is wrapped up in the following illustration: Suppose a period when times are good; general prosperity among all; production is ample; wages are sufficient; money and investment reaps profitable reward; the farmer sells a bushel of wheat for a dollar, or a bale of cotton for ten cents a pound; the laborer earns two dollars a day; the banker gets eighteen per cent interest. Everybody is satisfied, no one is hurt even though the rate is above the limit. But a panic comes, (or a National Holiday, if you please); the laborer and the farmer have borrowed money of the banker, have executed a note promising to pay eighteen per cent, a satisfactory rate to the lender, the laborer goes back to the workshop and is told that a crisis is upon us and a dollar a day is all that can be paid. He is obliged to accept it. The farmer is told that a panic has struck the country, your wheat is only worth fifty cents, your cotton five cents, because wages have gone down and the price of your products must meet the conditions. The notes of the farmer and laborer become due; they go to the bank and ask for an extension. The banker says a panic is upon us the rate of interest is now nine per cent—not much. He says the rate must be higher, notwithstanding it requires two bushels of wheat, two day's labor, or two bales of cotton to earn the same rate that one day's work, one bale of cotton or one bushel of wheat would have paid before. Here is where the condition does not equalize itself, and here is where the statesman or law giver must look at both sides of the question to meet the needs and wants of the people and not permit in the name of "sacred contract" the taking of all the property, including the home of the laborer and farmer or other borrower. This is why all political economists uphold such legislation, and but for these panics and financial crises off-times inaugurated by the monied interests themselves in order to bring about just such conditions. Here is the argument and the necessity for usury legislation. There is another phase to the question. A trust company having for its business the loaning of money on real estate entrusts to some agent the loaning of this money at six per cent net. The agent is supposed to get two as commission, making a total of eight per cent. He draws up a kind of contract, and I know of one made by such agent with an Indian in my section of the state calling for eight per cent, but after the loan is made the mortgage is written upon his home, there is compound interest upon compound interest, and a calculation of the loan for a period of five years disclosed that the Indian is paying eleven per cent interest instead of eight. Here is where the law ought to step in with a strong criminal provision against such cunning knavery and fraud. Neither mental nor physical might makes right. Another specimen of a contract. A banker agrees to loan money at, say, eighteen per cent; he says to the borrower: "It is worth that to me. If you can not pay this rate we don't want you to take it." Now I will admit that the borrower could stay out, but after the loan is made at eighteen per cent, there being a vague understanding that the note can be extended, because "we are loaning money for ninety days only." After the ninety days is up he goes to the bank willing to extend that note at the same rate, but is told by the lender "money is scarce, and we will have to charge you 24 or 36 per cent to extend it," until fall. Now, in the first place, it was a contract. He could have kept out but the understanding that the note will be extended, the second instance is not a contract; it is a holdup. And there is where the law needs the strongest penalty, even criminal if necessary, that when such loan is made for the privilege of extension the party is held up for a greater rate than the rate originally agreed upon. I say this because every money lender knows at the time he makes a loan that in most instances he himself expects to extend the note, and should make such rate in the beginning and not inveigle the man in and hold him up on an extension. This procedure to hold up, and this mental-cunning-fraud by agents in an eagerness to get a large commission, are the two things that have created a sentiment for stringent usury laws in Oklahoma. Bankers themselves are responsible for it. Not all of them, it is true, but public sentiment operates against all. You will observe the bank that makes its loans and has the same uniform rate never has troubles upon the usury question in the courts. I have gone into this extended argu-

ment and I have made the investigation covering the questions of interest; as much as anything else to show the money lenders the fuel of their own fires; men will not permit intellectual cunning, fraud or holdup to continue, even in the name of the "sacredness of contract." The foregoing are my reasons for favoring usury laws.

The first duty of government is to protect rights—the rights of the citizen from fraud or force, whether physical or of mental cunning.

**Draining The West's Wealth.**

In the discussion of the trust question illustrations are best made from the story of the federal government. Abnormal concentration of wealth and of population, are the two evils that have heretofore existed in our government—piling up immense wealth by legal favoritism in the hands of the few and leaving poverty stricken others. In the United States, reference to the statistical abstracts and census, will show the growth of population in the cities, and this is shown greatest at times when there is centralization of wealth; the drainage of one section to make another, largely through the two laws, tariff protection and the coinage or control of money. The census of 1900 shows but four per cent of the entire population living in cities; the population fifty years thereafter, or in 1850, 12 1-2 per cent, while the population for the next fifty years, or in the year 1900, shows an increase of nearly three times as great, or thirty-three per cent. The rise in the crowded population of cities increased with the increase of tariff duties and the protection of manufactured interests. In 1850 we had the Walker tariff, and in fact during the first half century tariffs for the most part were made upon a revenue basis, while during the last forty years of the past century they were based upon the principle of protection. The statistical abstract of 1905 will further disclose that in 1840 the farmers of the South alone owned one half of the wealth of the United States; that in 1860 they owned one half of the wealth of the country. From 1860 to this date this wealth they produced has been drained from their hands until they now own but one sixth. That same abstract shows where it went and it will show its greatest increase during the years of the greatest protective tariffs and when the money volume was reduced or controlled. That same abstract will show that the manufacturer of the country, for the most part located in the six New England states, in 1904 made a net earning of more than \$800,000,000, a greater sum of net earnings than was ever made by the farmers in any one year. It will show that the steel manufacturers for the same year made \$100,000,000, over and above eight per cent net profit, which is a greater like net profit, according to the same abstract, than was ever made in one year by all of the farmers of the Republic.

Do you tell me,—does the banker or professional man, does any man in Oklahoma tell me that the constant drain of this great volume of wealth to one section of the country benefits his business any more than it does the farmer's? Are not all ready to admit that whatever will tend to improve the condition of the farmer of the west—that will leave in his hand the greatest amount of his earnings will eventually find, by indirect channels, its way to the business and professional members of society of the west? Can a drain upon one class be made out of this section without an indirect drain upon all? Reverse these conditions and leave that wealth where it is produced. Let it remain in the west and you will begin to find the population drifting back to the country where it existed prior to 1850. Break down your tariff walls; issue by law, as was intended by the constitution, the money of the country separated and divorced from any centralizing, hoarding power. Create a system of government in the interest of all alike, and you break down the abnormal centralization of population and of wealth—the two things that have produced millionaires on one hand, misery, poverty and paupers on the other.

In this connection permit me again to quote from James Bryce in his work "Social Institutions of the United States." He says: (Nearly thirty years ago.) "There are more great millionaires as well as more men with a capital of from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000 in America than in any other country; and fifty years hence it will probably contain as many large fortunes as will exist in all the countries of Europe put together." He further says: "We may therefore expect that the increase of the very rich men—men so rich as to make it difficult to spend their income enjoying life, though they may go on employing it in business—will continue to increase."

Notwithstanding it was this prediction of our forefathers in the Convention in 1787, as recorded by the "Federalist," that the "Private fortunes of the president and senators, as they must all be American citizens, can not possibly be a source of danger." If the legislation had been enacted during the past half century as was intended by the makers of that constitution when this was written: In the Federalist, this prediction would have been true and the startling statement of James Bryce would never have been made, nor the prediction by him thirty years ago, and already that fifty years hence the millionaire of the United States will outstrip all of those of continental Eu-

rope. Inequality of law, inequality of administration produce inequality of wealth. The absorbing of the sustenance of a citizenship of one section injures not only that class of citizens but every class living in the section. I am with the farmers of the west and against the continued flow to the east of the riches of the west.

**Why Men Widely Differ on Laws**

Difference in occupation of men not only give them a different appearance but different sentiments, ideas, hopes and ambitions. Environment has much to do with making or marring society; the making, enforcement or defeat of wholesome laws, even when afterwards placed upon the same level in the counting room, the bank the great mercantile establishment or upon the supreme court. This is no better exemplified than in the decisions of the Supreme Courts of Arkansas and Texas, where the law upon the usury question was the same, written practically in the same language. The Supreme Court of Arkansas held that the law could not be evaded by "shaving" paper. For example by making a note for \$100 and selling it for \$80, or any discount greater than the legal rate of interest. While the Texas court held that it could. The differences in these two courts is obviously the differences of their environment prior to their entry upon the supreme bench. One could very nearly predict that the Arkansas court had been borrowers of money and had paid heavy rates of interest, while the personnel of the Texas court in all probability had been lenders of money and may perhaps have been attorneys for banks and trust companies interested in the collection of illegal rates. These environments made the difference in the decision, and hence in the law. This is the reason of difficulty in the enactment of law or its administration, satisfactory to all citizens.

**Corporation Commission, Development of Railroads and Section Nine.**

The purpose of the Corporation Commission in Oklahoma as well as the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, is to insure honesty, responsibility, and publicity of the transactions of railroads and other public service corporations. Publicity can not be had unless power be lodged with the commission to examine the books and transactions of the carriers, and to compel them at any time to disclose information touching their contracts, repairs, and other operations. Hence the clauses in the constitution giving to the Oklahoma Corporation Commission power to examine the books of the carriers and compelling them to keep their books and hold their meetings in the state and to have an agent in the state. All these things have for their prime object the preventing of trusts and monopoly.

**The Four Causes of Monopoly.**

All monopoly grows out of some of the following four causes:  
First. Out of transportation facilities, such as discrimination in rates, rebates, terminal or side track or elevator charges.  
Second. Out of the exclusive ownership of the natural treasures of the earth—coal or salt mines, asphalt beds, and so on, or raw materials upon which nature has placed a limit. This is always true when the railroad owns the mine; for instance in the Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, and the Reading Roads, running out of the coal fields of Pennsylvania.  
Third. Out of government favoritism—decisions of courts, tariff or coinage laws, patent or copyrights, or other administrative favoritism.  
Fourth. Out of the fashions or customs of the people.

Turn your attention wherever you will and you will find that every great trust of the country is founded upon one of these four causes. The meat trust is founded upon refrigerator car charges and rebates, the Standard Oil trust out of the same cause, the cattle and grain trust out of side track and terminal charges, and discrimination between shippers. The President of the Long Island Railway a few years ago made the startling statement to Princeton University that only four men in the United States could ship grain, illustrating M. De Rousier's declaration that "your law has been strong for the weak, but weak for the strong." The manufacturers trust grew out of the tariff walls, and other trusts are founded upon the coinage laws.

**Charge of Demagogue.**

Some twelve months ago I read an article against the Oklahoma corporation provisions, wherein the principle charge against the makers of this provision and against those who stood for it was that they were demagogues. This being true, I shall quote from B. W. Holt, in the Review of Reviews, wherein he says: "A railroad company of Ohio charged George Reese of Marietta, Ohio, a rate of thirty-five cents and the Standard Oil Company a rate of ten cents for carrying oil the same distance and under the same circumstances, and that of this thirty-five cents the railroad turned over five cents to the Standard Oil Company as rebate. These facts were afterward proven in the case of the Cleveland and Marietta Railway."

Mr. Holt further says: "Unable to obtain fair treatment from the railroads, the independent refiners, with capital of five million dollars, constructed the Tide Water Pipe Line Co. Immediately the railroad reduced the rate on oil from \$1.15 per barrel to eighty, to thirty, to ten cents, until at last a general freight agent



stated that the rate would not pay for wheel grease. The Tide Water Pipe Line Co. survived for four years, when it was gobbled up by the trust." I quote second from the Supreme Court of Ohio of March 27th, 1891. The court says, in reference to the Standard Oil Co.: "But such is not one of the usual general results of monopoly. It is the general rule of law to recite not what may be but what usually happens. Experience shows that it is not wise to trust human cupidity when it has the opportunity to aggrandize itself at the expense of others. The claim of having cheapened the price to the consumer is the usual pretext on which monopolies of this kind are usually defended."

In the case of Richards vs. Buhl, 76 Mich.; in the case of State Ex Rel v. Standard Oil Co., 49 Ohio, the court said: "The third object is a society in which a few men are the employers and the great body are employees, or dependents, is not the most desirable in the Republic; and it should be as much the policy of the laws to multiply the numbers engaged in independent production as to cheapen the price to the consumer. Such policy would tend to an equality of fortunes among its citizens, thought to be so in a Republic, and lessen the amount of pauperism and crime."

The same doctrine is held in the case of "Monopolies," 44th Elizabeth, in the Old English Court, in the case of a grant by the crown of the sole making of cards within the realm, declared by the court to be void and a monopoly.

I next quote from the message of President Cleveland, December 7th, 1896. Mr. Cleveland says: "When these are defended it is usually on the ground that they increase profits and that they also reduce prices, and thus may benefit the public."

The tendency is to crush out individual independence, to prevent the free use of human faculties and the full development of human character; through them the farmer, the artisan, and the small trader is in danger of dislodgment from the proud position of being his own master, with no duty but that of passive obedience, with little hope of rising to the scale of responsibility and healthful citizenship."

For lack of time for further quotations, I refer the reader generally to the political writings of Richard T. Ely, Professor of Political Economy in the University of the Republic in the state of Wisconsin, and especially his work on "Monopolies and Trusts."

But I pause to ask, is President Cleveland a demagogue? Is the Supreme Court of Ohio a demagogue? Is the old court, Queen's Bench, under the reign of Queen Elizabeth of England two hundred years ago, a demagogue? Is the action just quoted of the independent refiners to organize the Tide Water Pipe Line Co., a demagogue? And had there been statesmen in Ohio at that time to have assisted this independent oil company in their development of the pipe line would their action have been pronounced that of demagogues? That assistance to preserve the "man" is all that has been attempted to be done in Oklahoma. The effort of the makers of the constitution, the vitalizers of the law upon the statute books has been to encourage the individual effort, as President Cleveland said, and make, "individuals feel their independence in rising in the scale of responsibility and healthful citizenship." Had I the time I could quote from the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission from 1904 to 1908 showing that in each and every one of these four reports recommendations in line with every line and clause of the law written in the Oklahoma constitution. Go to the old English law, go to any authority on political economy, go into the courts of the country, investigate the messages and papers of the ablest presidents and statesmen, go into the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, and the precise laws are recommended and upheld as are written in the Oklahoma constitution. Are we demagogues? Are the supporters and defenders of the individual rights and the responsible position in society demagogues? If so, it is an honorable title. And we may say now to the "Commercial Club" that had its beginning a few years ago in St. Louis, extending its chain through Oklahoma into Texas, organized and backed by the Standard Oil interests, paid and supported by their funds, used to deceive the public in the name of business. And if the merchants of the country—if the wholesale merchants and shippers—do not take the pains to investigate the authorities on this subject, when they come to vote and deal with the question of repeal, modification or destruction of the corporation provision of the Oklahoma law, they will understand it when heavier freight rates are placed upon them and they find themselves discriminated against by the railroads, dealing between them and other pet wholesale merchants.

As to Building Railroads

The cry that the provisions in the Oklahoma constitution retard the construction of railroads is not true. This is the same cry that was used in Texas after the election of Jim Hogg; the same cry that is always used when there is an effort to control these public thoroughfares. In 1904, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission's report, there were 209,002 miles of railroad; in 1908, four years thereafter, there were 227,678 miles, a gain in the four years of 18,676 miles. Just a fraction under one hundred miles a year for each state and territory. The same reports show some twelve or fifteen states only for any year since that period exceeding a construction of one hundred miles to the state, and among them is Oklahoma. In 1908, the year following the "Financial Holiday," there were seventy-one miles of railroad constructed in Oklahoma. While this was the year following the adoption of the constitution, it was also the year following the Holiday, and also followed the year of the maximum construction and profit in railroads of any year in the United States. The greatest traffic and the greatest gain and the greatest construction of railroad property was in the year 1907. That heavy increase of itself, together with the causes arising from the panic, and nothing so far as the constitution is concerned, caused the fall in their number of miles in the year 1908, because during the year 1909, with the same constitution, with the same laws on the statute books, with the same citizenship, there was constructed in Oklahoma one hundred and fifty-six miles, reaching her old standard of construction, according to the report, since 1904. Now whenever it is understood that the people of Oklahoma intend to control the public thoroughfares and common carriers of the state, they will build just as readily as they ever built; and if they do not, if the state will simply give them notice that the state will build a railroad over a given section of territory unless some corporation or company constructs one, some of the great systems will immediately build that railroad before the state gets in the field. Now, do not understand me as advocating general state ownership, but it would not be the first state that built a railroad. It may be new to you, but the states each of Georgia, of South Carolina, and Tennessee built roads over sections of their states where it was the heaviest cost, and have owned these roads for more than fifty years, ex-

cept Tennessee, which "foiled" her away. There are some properties that ought to be owned by the state, such as that class of property which nature has limited and upon which natural monopoly is often produced. Among this class may be mentioned those in their nature semi-public, such as the coal and salt mines; deposits of fertilizer, gypsum, phosphoric acid, salt-peter, and so on, not as they are owned by Prussia and European governments for revenue only, but to prevent monopoly. Nor need the state operate them, which is the greatest danger in governmental ownership because of the overpowering influence of American politics in all things governmental. They may be leased under wholesome safeguards just like Georgia does. Government ownership generally is an untenable position, but I recite what could be done by the state in the event there be an attempt to force the state to abandon its control.

No Danger in Large Scale Production

Now there is no danger in large scale production so long as we find the little merchant living side by side with the great department store. We witnessed the large concern fail and the little one stand up in the panic of 1893—invariably when the large one borrowed money. The little tradesman and retail merchant must have for his greater efficiency the wholesaler as near to his door as possible, for this minimizes the trust-making influences of transportation companies. We are not enemies of large concerns or large wealth—it is monopoly we seek to destroy—the bane of the large as well as the small concern. Then we must look elsewhere for the evils of monopoly. We must look into the transportation charges, the discrimination and rebates. We must ascertain whether or not the railroads are favoring one wholesaler over that of another in the same town, or whether there is discrimination in rebates between the jobbing houses of different towns or between the business of one town or that of another. It is quite another thing to have a fair rate without a just and equitable rate. A fair rate is one that prevents discriminations that prevents rebates—that puts every shipper upon an equality. An equitable rate is one that gives the carriers a reasonable amount upon their investment, which ultimately must be determined by calculating the value of their road and the physical properties. The provisions in the Oklahoma constitution limiting capitalization, the provision for regulation by the Corporation Commission, and all these things, are necessary if we are to have both an "equitable rate" and a "fair rate."

Capital is Bold

We often hear the cry that capital is timid; that provisions for its control will retard the progress of the state and investment of money. That capital is timid, is true, but as Dunning has said: "With adequate profit capital is very bold. A certain ten per cent will insure its employment anywhere; 20 per cent will produce eagerness; 50 per cent positive anxiety; 100 per cent will make it ready to trample on all human laws; 300 per cent and there is not a crime at which it will scruple or a risk it will not run, even to the chance of its owner being hanged. If turbulence and strife will bring it profit it will freely encourage both." Smuggling, bootlegging and the slave trade have amply proved all that is here stated.

Why should we abandon control—abandon an impregnable fortification? Would the wise captain of a sea-going vessel anchored in some safe harbor upon the approach of a hurricane lift anchor and set sail for the open sea to expose his ship, cargo, and passengers to the mercy of the storm? Would he seek to be lashed by the fury of the elements, or remain in safety? The people have piloted the Oklahoma ship of state and safely anchored it in port. Let the fury of monopoly rage on the outside and lash the banks of the Outlawed Ocean of privileged trusts, granted by other states and the federal government, but let the Oklahoma remain in the harbor. Let the "monkeyism" of monopoly continue their growth.

Upholding State's Power and Laws

Right is in the embracing march of Oklahoma's destiny. Every state of the Republic, citizens of all nations, clinging with fond

hopes to democratic institutions and principles of Jefferson, have their eyes turned toward Oklahoma. They feel that here is planted the purest of popular institutions anywhere to be found in the civilized world. If we shall succeed others will follow our example. Whether we succeed depends largely, in my opinion, upon the courage, the intelligence, the foresight of the chief executive during the next four years. Well do I remember when Secretary Taft, now President of the United States, came among us and plead with us to vote against the constitution and deny ourselves local self-government, refusing by an overwhelming majority at the polls, he stigmatized us a "zoological garden of cranks," and now seeks through all the powers of the republican machinery; through all the predatory wealth of the east; through the power of executive administration and federal courts, to destroy these reforms, by dragging into the courts six provisions of our law and constitution. He has lately been heard to say: "We must get Oklahoma at all costs." Now is the time to checkmate him and his monopolistic allies. Wisely does he foresee that unless he and his associates yield, or destroy these provisions, they will be swept from the political field; and the states and the federal Republic will return to the halcyon days of wholesome reform. Already has his federal judge imported for the purpose—Judge Hook—enjoined the two cent fare and the freight tariff fixed by the corporation commission, notwithstanding that provision of the constitution was copied from the Virginia constitution, which had been to the Supreme Court of the United States and upheld. Hook, in his opinion, acknowledged that such was true, and that under the law a foreign corporation must exhaust its power in the state courts. Notwithstanding the constitution of the United States provides that all questions wherein the state is a party the Supreme Court of the United States shall have original jurisdiction yet an inferior federal court, without authority of the constitution or the law, has paralyzed the strongest arm of the state government—has assaulted the fundamental law ratified by the people at the polls by a subterfuge, claiming that this is merely a case between the railway companies and the Corporation Commission. If an assault upon the fundamental law of a sovereign state, enacted by the will of the people, enforced by the officers elected by them, does not make the state a party, then when can the state be made a party? During the four next years we are going to witness a repetition of more Hooks and "crooks" in the name of federal judiciary ever witnessed before in a state government, a repetition of the injunctions of 1907 against me as president of the constitutional convention from calling an election to ratify that instrument, an injunction that I disobeyed and forced them to retract the decision they had thirty days before rendered against me. The doctrine of state rights has never yet been settled. The doctrine of nullification of the federal law—the doctrine of secession—is settled and rightly settled. The doctrine that a state might legally secede or that a Federal law might be nullified was never a sound doctrine. The doctrine of upholding the federal law with all the power of the federal government, assisted by all the power of the states, is sound; to do otherwise is treason, but it carries with it the power of upholding every law the state itself has a right to enact, and the federal government cannot enact; to do otherwise is anarchy. Let us resist these breeders of anarchy, the inferior Federal Judges, masquerading as courts of equity, as we did in 1907. Let us stand by the Republic; let us uphold the flag, but no sorer, legal or patriotic way can be pointed out to us than upholding the law, the power and law of the federal government, and with it the power and law of the state government.

Personal Sacrifice to Make This Race

The world will never know the exertions upon my physical strength and the jeopardy in which I place my small fortune which I have striven so hard to bequeath to my children, and the bitter personal sacrifice to make this race; but when politicians are heard on every hand to say that the commercial gamblers, calling themselves the "commercial interests," will not let that "vagabond," that uncouth person, ever become governor—just another term for "poor white trash" so freely used against the immortal Lincoln, this determined me. This ambition, not selfish, is the time to determine whether any man capable and honest from any walk of life could aspire to the highest office in the gift of the people, and so again I am harnessed to their cause. If I shall be nominated and elected it will be because there is a Divine Governor irrespective of these slanders, and because the great throbbing heart of the common people believe in public morals, in law and order, who do not themselves violate law, and who will see that others do not.

There is no condition that excludes an honest man's doing his duty.

Conclusion

Men and brethren, these are eternal principles of the common cause. In such a battle you must have a commander. I have led your battalions before—always to victory—with dire forebodings, moving the elect to fears of defeat, prophesied by learned

lawyers, as in the case of carrying the constitution through and saving statehood, because their opinions were spurned. Will you let me lead you again? I have never deceived you. I have kept my word. My ambition is to perpetuate the faith. Men are nothing. I claim nothing save a confessed willing instrument by which to achieve these eternal designs. I am not so foolish as to believe that your loyal support in the past was due to anything personal. On the contrary you have defended or followed me having believed in what I stood for, the principles I have espoused, measures driven through and accomplished for the soldiery of the common good. Do not be lulled into the belief that we have little contest; it is the same old enemy, who will fight me to the last ditch. Under different commanders? Yes; they have different lines of battle, new and strange fortifications. A few life and drum is heard on their picket lines, with battle cries of "business," of "safe and sane," so changed that many have been deceived in believing them new allies of our own. But it is the same old enemy who in 1907 fought like Mamelukes, and who in the coming battle will fight like Russian Cossacks. "It is the hand of Jacob but the voice of Esau" trying to tear down the pillars from under your constitutional structure. Let us deliberate upon our own method of defense and attack with courage and patriotism, hurling the Grand Army of Patriots against those seeking our industrial ruin. Let every man go forth a messenger until the polls are closed in August and every ballot honestly counted in every precinct, as once among the hills of old Scotland, when the fleet-footed messengers of Wallace and Bruce kindled Argyle's fires on highland peaks to call the clans to battle. Let every democrat in Oklahoma vote twice—once in the primary and once in the general election.

LETTERS.

From—President National Farmers Union—

Union City, Ga., Jan. 26, 1910.

Hon. W. H. Murray,

Tishomingo, Okla.

My Dear Mr. Murray:

I observed with interest your recent announcement of aspiration for gubernatorial honors in Oklahoma.

I am aware that you, as president of the Oklahoma constitutional convention, had much to do with framing and projecting that document.

Wherever I have gone in my travels, I have heard discussion of the many unusual features of the Oklahoma constitution, other states far older and longer established studying its provisions with intense interest, and the manner in which they are working out in practice with an equal attention.

This is, I think, an unusual tribute in our way of hurried and casual affairs.

C. S. BARRETT,

Minneapolis, Texas, Feb. 8, 1910.

From Ex-President Pyle—

Hon. Wm. H. Murray,

Tishomingo, Oklahoma.

Friend Murray:

I observe by perusal of the "Dallas News" your candidacy for governor of Oklahoma. I am glad to learn of this and wish you success and if there is anything I can do toward achieving a victory for the man who presided over the convention which wrote the most progressive document as a state's fundamental law of modern times, you have but to indicate the same to me.

My association with you at various meetings, state and national, of the Farmers Union caused me to predict the outcome of your labors when I first learned of your election to the presidency of that convention, and your election as governor of Oklahoma just as assuredly will bring forward wholesome legislation in the interest of the farmer as well as other walks of life equally as important and lasting as your constitution, for which you are considered as most responsible.

Always your friend,

O. P. PYLE.

From Ex-President Duckworth.

Hon. Wm. H. Murray,

Tishomingo, Okla.

Dear Sir:

I see from the papers in Oklahoma that there are prospects of your running for governor of the State of Oklahoma. Certainly in consideration of the splendid work you did in making for Oklahoma a constitution which has not been equaled by any state, the people will give you another opportunity to render to them the most valuable service by electing you to that office.

The common people have but few of the old stamp of statesman to fight their battles for them. The most of our so called statesmen are pandering to the whims of the aristocratic and fashionable and in their desire to please these, lose sight of the needs and necessities of the average man.

I suppose that you will be fought bitterly by those who oppose the noble features of the constitution made by the convention over which you presided.

I hope that you may receive a handsome majority that the country may witness what can be done by a real governor working under a constitution adopted in the interest of the people.

Your sincere friend,

R. F. DUCKWORTH.

NAME OF FILLY IS "ROOSEVELT"

Trip Through Switzerland Is Abandoned for New Route.

Budapest, April 19.—Theodore Roosevelt and Kermit left here tonight by the Orient express for Paris, where they will arrive Thursday morning. Instead of crossing Switzerland, the route runs north through the Austrian Alps and Germany, entering France at Avucourt. Col. Roosevelt's last day in Hungary only furnished his personality has made upon the hearts of the people, high and low. The pitch of enthusiasm increased to the moment of his departure. Hundreds cheered in front of the hotel when he left this morning for a visit to the government stock farm at Babotna, where the breeding of Arab horses is carried on and thousands were massed about the station when he returned at 7 o'clock tonight. They greeted him with Hungarian cries, equivalent to the American Hurrah for Roosevelt, which the ex-president with his ability to grasp the meaning of things, seemed to understand and thoroughly appreciate.

Mr. Roosevelt enjoyed his visit to the breeding farm. After lunch, at which the speeches of welcome were most fervid, a score of pure blood Arab stallions were trotted out for his inspection. The colonel in charge of the stud, an Arab, bearing the name of El Faallallac El Hedd, who came from Syria as a stableboy, took the greatest pride in showing the fine points of the beautiful animals, saying to Mr. Roosevelt: "I am not married, my wives are in the stable."

The expectant ladies, of the party, including Countess Szechenyi, who was Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, fed the horses with sugar from their hands.

Later the party visited the brood mares, where Col. Roosevelt was shown a tiny thoroughbred born today. It was a filly, but the colonel christened it "Roosevelt."

There was an inspection of the blooded cattle, sheep, pig and domestic fowls. When the party left, Col. El Faallallac asked the ex-president if he was satisfied, and in the way of a reply Mr. Roosevelt shook him warmly by the hand saying: "Good bye, comrade."

The dinner at the foreign office tonight was followed by a big reception.

COMPETITION FALSE SAYS BENN

Armour, Swift and Morris Interests Are Held Responsible.

St. Louis, April 19.—The high price of meat is due partly to fictitious competition bidding for cattle on the market, between buyers regularly employed by the Swift, Armour and Morris interests and buyers employed by the National Packing company, which is controlled by these interests according to the testimony this afternoon by A. N. Benn, vice president of the St. Louis dressed beef and provision company, in the investigation of the packing companies being conducted by Attorney General Major.

To this competition between concerns ostensibly rivals, but really under the same control, the witness specifically attributed the recent price of \$11.15 for hogs. Benn said buyers ostensibly representing the National company but in fact representing the Armour, Swift and Morris interests, frequently bid against the buyers directly employed by these interests, and thus forced up the price of meat. The benefit of this policy, which raised the cost price of raw material for the meat companies, is explained by the investigators as producing an illusion of competition in the eyes of the public.

"The competition between the different buyers is something fierce," said Benn. "If it had not been for that, we should not have had hogs at \$11.15."

"It looks as if the Swift, Armour and Morris interests were really trying to lift themselves over the fence by the bootstraps," continued Attorney General Major.

Change of Services at Methodist Church.

That our people may have an opportunity to hear the Sunday school specialists at the Baptist church Wednesday evening the prayer service of the Methodist church will not be held. I would be very much pleased to have our members, especially the teachers and members of our Sunday school, to attend these services at the Baptist church. It is worth while.

W. M. WILSON, Pastor.

Fancy Creams and Sherberts.

I make a specialty of fancy Cream and Sherberts for entertainments and Sunday orders. I have just received a fine line of fresh fruits to be used in cream and sherberts. My facilities are unsurpassed for supplying your demands. You will greatly oblige me by giving your order as early as possible for fancy cream or sherbert.



The great Baking Powder of the country—used in millions of homes—never failed

No Alum Fifty Years the Standard No Lime Phosphate

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder**

Received the highest award at Chicago World's Fair

**Do You Need Money.**

Loans made on improved city property or to build with. Represent company that has greater facilities for handling city loans than all others combined. Straight loan for long term with privilege to pay after one year. Semi-annual payments. Cheapest rates. See Ada Title & Trust Co.

**Notice.**

The public is notified that all residents of the city within the residence section who will deposit all trash and garbage in a barrel near alley will have the same removed daily without charge. This does not apply to hotels, restaurants and business houses.

L. J. LITTLE, Mayor.

**Chickens Thrive on Gardens**

but gardens don't thrive under the management of chickens. Separate the two by a line of

**Hodge Fence. The Best Ever**

**Dascomb-Daniels Lumber Co.**

L. WYMORE, Manager

**Good Bread at a Good Bakery**

We have just purchased the CITY BAKERY, and are prepared to make you our permanent customers. Give us a trial.

**Knott Bros. City Bakery**

**We Want Your Work**

of Horse Shoeing and Rubber Tiring; all kinds of Buggy and Wagon Work and Repairing. We have a Machine Shop in Connection, Lathe, Drill Press, Etc.

**WE KNOW HOW**

All we want is a chance to show you.

West 12th Street **Hughey & Rock**

**Hot and Cold Stuff**

Manufacturers of Ice Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal Long Distance Phone 29

**Ada Ice and Fuel Co.**

We sell the best Fancy Lump Coal, and to insure clean coal to our customers, we load our wagons with forks. We have our own wagons which insure prompt service. OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT. CALL US UP.

**Dendalworth Coffee**

A 20-cent coffee with a 40-cent flavor.

It is a world beater. No coffee sold at the price can touch it. Try it and be convinced.

Shipped daily from our own coffee roaster at Denison, Texas

**Waples-Platter Grocer Co.**

Ada, Oklahoma

**EGYPT ITEMS.**

Frank Mitchell left last week for Oxford, Miss.

Bro. Nettles filled his regular appointment here Sunday. Church was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Fushing and daughter Blanche of Ada, were visiting here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Regger Floyd of Ada were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Yancy Sunday.

Milton and Sam Garner of Oakman were visiting friends here Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith of Konawa were visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Earnest last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker and Mr. and Mrs. Ray were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Palmer Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Shoots and children of Ada were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Vaden Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James and Mr. and Mrs. Corms of Bebee were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Lynn Sunday.

The Oak Dale children enjoyed a picnic in the woods Saturday. A pleasant day was spent with games and other amusements.

Quite a number participated in the singing here Sunday evening. We are always glad to have Milton and Mr. Rushing visit our club.

Bro. Huckelby from Konawa preached here Saturday night and Sunday night. His old time friends were glad to welcome him back again.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris and Mr. and Mrs. Myers, Bro. Huckelby and Bro. Nettles and son Hardy were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Earnest Sunday.

**MAKES RAPID HEADWAY.**

Add This Fact to Your Store of Knowledge.

Kidney disease advances so rapidly that many a person is firmly in its grasp before aware of its progress. Prompt attention should be given the slightest symptom of kidney disorder. If there is a dull pain in the back, headaches, dizzy spells or a tired, worn-out feeling, or if the urine is dark, foul-smelling, irregular and attended with pain, procure a good kidney remedy at once.

Your townspeople recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Read the statement of this Ada citizen.

Mrs. M. S. Kyser, 502 West Main St., Ada, Okla., says: "Last summer I suffered a great deal from a dull heavy ache through my back and hips. I thought it was due to a cold settling on my kidneys and that it would soon disappear. The pains gradually became more intense and other symptoms of kidney trouble set in. I at length decided to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial, and procured a box. After taking a few doses I felt much better and I continued using this remedy until every symptom of my trouble had disappeared. I am glad to state that I have had no return of kidney complaint."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

**CAUSES 95 PER CENT OF DISEASE**

Advice Concerning Stomach Troubles and How to Remedy Them.

Do not neglect indigestion which leads to all sorts of ills and complications. An eminent doctor once said that ninety-five per cent of all the ills of the human body have their origin in a disordered stomach.

A physician who made a specialty of stomach troubles, particularly dyspepsia, after years of study perfected the formula from which Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are made. Our experience with Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets leads us to believe them to be the greatest remedy known for the relief of acute indigestion and chronic dyspepsia. Their ingredients are soothing and healing to the inflamed membranes of the stomach. They are rich in pepsin, one of the greatest digestive aids known to medicine. The relief they afford is almost immediate. Their use with persistency and regularity for a short time brings about a cessation of the pains caused by stomach disorders.

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets will insure healthy appetite, aid digestion and promote nutrition. As evidence of our sincere faith in Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets, we ask you to try them at our risk. If they do not give you entire satisfaction, we will return you the money you paid us for them, without question or formality. They come in three sizes, prices 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Remember you can obtain them only at our store—The Rexall Store. The Gwin & Mays Drug Co.

**DIED AS HE HAD FORESEEN**

Curious Premonition of Coming End That Took Possession of Connecticut Man.

A peculiar case of a man foreseeing death and inviting his friends to a farewell meeting occurred at South Norwalk, Conn., the other day. Friends of John G. Hoffman, a retired manufacturer, who lived alone, received a summons from him, saying that he would like to see them. They went to the house and found the old man awaiting them. They observed that he had swept the walks, tidied up the rooms, dusted the furniture and had everything as neat as could be. "You are all dressed up, John; what is that for?" he was asked. "Yes, I'm going on a journey," the old man replied. "I want to leave the home in good condition and look well myself, too." Then he told them he had a premonition he was going to die. He said he was not ill, but that he suddenly had become cognizant of the fact that his end was approaching swiftly. His friends became much impressed as he took a chair and settled himself in a comfortable position, meantime bidding each of them farewell. They observed that he closed his eyes and took it for granted he was weary by the exertions of preparing the house for their reception. After ten minutes a lifelong friend stepped forward and laid his hand on the old man's shoulder. There was no response. He was dead.

**CARRIES HIS OWN WELCOME**

Man of Sweet Disposition Finds Friends Everywhere, While Sour One Is Shunned.

The preacher said there is no place in heaven for sour people; nor is there really any place on earth; but there are some people who too often insist upon occupying such a place. They wouldn't if they knew how little they were liked. A person may show sorrow and feel the pressure of a gloom upon his heart, but to be sour, crabbed, ill-natured, is to express a phase of disposition that is extremely distasteful, if not disgusting.

To be sour is to find fault with everybody except oneself. It is the worst side of egotism. It is being mad at the world. Nobody enjoys being that way. It is punishing oneself in order to evoke sympathy, but it never works. Nobody cares for a sour person. One feels more like kicking him if it were lawful to do so.

The opposite of this spleenful condition of soul is sweetness of disposition—a kindly temper turned toward the world. Such a disposition is worth a ton of gold. A man can do more business with it, make more friends, create more happiness and insure happier homes than he can with almost any other grace. The genial man is always welcome. He is like a flower, a streak of sunshine, the song of a bird—he is in harmony with the beauty and joy of all things.

**Asbestos Slates.**

Asbestos slates, it is claimed, are as hard and as strong as the natural slates, and can, therefore, be laid on wall or roof construction without any wooden laths being necessary. They are very easily worked, and can be bored, nailed and cut just like wood, without any danger of splitting. They form a fireproof covering for inside and outside wooden walls, are valuable for insulation work of all kinds, even for electrical purposes; are of great use in building railway carriages as insulating material under the seats, for use in postal telegraph work for insulating the switches; for covering iron and wooden constructions; for use as fireproof doors for closing off single rooms in stores, warehouses, etc.; for lining wooden doors and for covering walls and ceilings of all kinds so as to protect them from fire, heat, cold, dampness, disease, germs and vermin.

**How the Mule Got His Mate Up.**

The street was slippery and the driver pulled at the reins. The mules strained in their effort to turn the wagon. One slipped. The next moment it was down and mixed up in the harness. The driver swore—and not gently.

"Twenty minutes now before I get that fool mule up," he grumbled as he left his seat on the wagon. But he didn't count on the mules. The one that was still on his feet looked at the one on the ground. Then he reached over and bit him on the "topknot." There was an animal grunt and a kicking of feet. Then without aid the mule got up. By the time the driver was back on his seat the mules were tugging again.—Kansas City Star.

**Defects in Tires of Wheels.**

Attention has been invited by technical writers to the fact that the wheels of vehicles intended for driving roads have not kept pace in development with the other parts in carriage mechanism. Experiments with heavy vehicles indicate that wheels should be made both higher and broader. In England it has been recommended that with a maximum axle load of eight tons the width of the tire should be about ten and one-half inches.

**Wise Bilkins.**

"Bilkins asks all his friends to give him their diaries when they are through with them."

"What an idea! Does he get many?"

"Lots."

"But what a queer fad!"

"It isn't a fad. It's economy. That's how he gets his blank books."

**RICH GIRL IS SATISFIED WITHOUT FOREIGN TITLE**

New York, April 18.—Two of the largest and oldest fortunes in America will be united on Tuesday when Marjorie Gould, daughter of George J. Gould, and Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., son of the famous financier of that name, are married in St. Bartholomew's church in this city.

From the elaborate preparations that have been made, the affair promises to be the most brilliant wedding ever celebrated in this city, outshining even the famous Vanderbilt-Mariborough nuptials.

Contrary to the custom, which has been in vogue of late, the bridegroom will not be a titled foreigner, but a plain American, but there will be an abundance of titled guests.

The social prominence of the two families, both here and abroad, has necessitated a wide distribution of invitations, and European society will be well represented. During the past week every boat has brought a fresh supply of notables, while the private yachts of the Goulds and Drexels have carried the relatives and more intimate friends across the Atlantic.

The numerous railroad yards are filled to their capacity with private cars that have arrived with guests from all parts of the country. All this expense is being borne by the parents of the bride and groom.

**WIFE FAILED TO COOK HER HUSBAND ALLEGES**

Oklahoma City, April 19.—Alleging that his wife falsely accused him of drunkenness, dishonesty and a general cussedness, also that she failed to cook his meals, and was otherwise unpertty toward him, George W. Scott has filed petition in the district court for divorce from Ellen Scott. They were married July 10, 1899, and separated last Saturday.

**Cures Blood, Skin Diseases, Eczema. Greatest Blood Purifier Free.**

If your blood is impure, thin and diseased, hot or full of humors, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, risings and bumps, swellings or suppurating sores, scabby pimply skin, ulcers bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism, or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) Soon all sores heal up, pains stop and the blood is made pure and rich. Druggists or by express \$1 per large bottle. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta Ga. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases of blood or skin diseases, as it cures after all else fails. Sold in Ada, Okla. by G. M. Ramsey. Call or write.

**SICK? HURT? WHY NOT PROTECT YOUR INCOME? 7 CENTS A DAY Will Insure Your Producing Hours**

**Continental Casualty Co., Chicago**

H. G. B. ALEXANDER, President

**The GREATEST Health and Accident Insurance Company in the World**

"Every Time the Clock Ticks Every Working Hour IT PAYS A Dime To Somebody, Somewhere, Who Is Sick or Hurt!"

**MORE THAN \$1,000,000 A YEAR ASK OUR AGENT**

**Ada Title & Trust Co.**

Phone 73. Ada, Okla.

**Oklahoma Central Railway**

ASA E. RAMSEY, Receiver  
TIME TABLE NO. 12  
Effective August 8, 1909

West Bound		East Bound	
Daily No.	No.	Daily No.	No.
STATIONS			
A.M.	8 30	P.M.	5 30
8 55	LEHIGH	5 05	
9 17	Booneville	4 44	
9 37	Nixon	4 24	
9 47	Tupelo	4 14	
10 02	Stonewall	4 00	
10 25	Frisco	3 40	
10 40	Truax	3 20	
10 55	ADA	3 10	
11 13	Center	2 54	
11 33	Vanoss	2 35	
	Stratford		
	BYARS		
12 00	Rosendale	2 10	
12 15	Vincennes	1 55	
12 40	PURCELL	1 40	P.M.
7 50	1 05	1 05	3 10
8 00	1 17	12 51	16
8 10	1 27	12 40	16
8 40	1 57	12 10	4 33
8 58	2 16	Middleberg	11 48
9 15	2 33	Tabler	11 30
9 27	2 45	Cornville	11 18
9 35	2 55	CHICKASHA	11 10
A.M.P.M.		A.M.P.M.	

**B. M. HAILL, Traffic Manager, Purcell, Oklahoma**

## Church Directory

"EVERY BOY AND GIRL IN SUNDAY SCHOOL AND EVERYBODY AT CHURCH."

**Asbury Methodist Church.**

Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:15. Sunday school at 9.45, T. W. Robison, superintendent. Junior League at 2 p. m. with Mrs. C. W. Shepard. Intermediate League at 3 o'clock. Senior League at 6 p. m. Woman's Home Mission is and 3rd Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. MARSHALL DUPREE, Pastor.

**Presbyterian Church.**

Services Sunday morning at 11 and evening at 8:00. J. D. White, pastor. Sunday School at 9:45, Orville Sneed, superintendent. Junior Endeavor society meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Ladies Aid Society meets every Monday afternoon at 2:30.

**First Baptist Church.**

Sunday school 9:45, W. C. Duncan, superintendent. Preaching 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. J. R. Union, 4 p. m. S. R. Union 7 p. m. Ladies Aid and Mission Society Monday, 4 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m. C. STUBBLEFIELD, Pastor.

**Christian Church**

Services Sunday morning at 11 and Sunday evening at 8:00. Rev. C. M. Smootz, p. tor. Sunday School at 10 a. m., L. T. Walters, superintendent. Ladies Aid meets first and third Wednesdays and C. W. B. M. first Thursday in each month. Prayermeeting every Wednesday evening at 8:00. The Christian Endeavor Society meets at 3 p. m.

**First Methodist Church.**

Services Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and Sunday evening at 8:00. Rev. W. M. Wilson, pastor. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:45 o'clock, T. F. Pierce, superintendent. Prayermeeting every Wednesday evening at 8:00. Intermediate and Jr. Leagues meet Sunday afternoon. Home Mission Society meets every Monday afternoon at 3 p. m., extension at 3 o'clock. Bible study Friday night at 7:30.

**North Ada Baptist Church.**

Sunday school 10 a. m. each Sunday. B. Y. P. U. 6 p. m. each Sunday. Prayer meeting 7:15 each Tuesday night. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month. Business conference on the First Tuesday night in each month. O. E. FOWLER, Pastor. A. N. HARRISON, S. S. Supt. and Church Clerk

**FRISCO.**

Effective 12:01 a. m., Jan. 2, 1910.

**NORTH BOUND**

No. 508 at 10:32 a. m.  
No. 514 at 5:04 p. m.

**SOUTH BOUND.**

No. 509 at 10:05 a. m.  
No. 507 at 5:27 p. m.

**OKLAHOMA CENTRAL.**

**Westbound.**

No. 3 due 10:25 a. m.  
Local due 11:30 a. m.

**Eastbound.**

No. 2 due 3:40 p. m.  
Local due 12:45 p. m.

**M. K. & T.**

**Southbound.**

No. 111 due 11:10 a. m.

**Northbound.**

No. 112 due 4:57 p. m.

**LODGE DIRECTORY.**

**W. O. W.**

Ada Camp, No. 563, Woodmen of the World, meets every 1st and 3rd Monday nights at I. O. O. F. hall. Visiting Woodmen are always welcome.

**Ada Aerie, No. 1746.**

Meets every Wednesday evening in hall on South Townsend.

**I. O. O. F.**

Ada lodge No. 82. O. F. meets every Thursday evening. A. T. Deaton, N. G.; C. F. Chauncey, secretary.

**Ada Rebekah Lodge No. 144.**

Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month. Noble Grand, Mrs. Lola Harin; Secretary, Mrs. Olive Baker.

**Magnolia Lodge K. of P.**

Magnolia Lodge No. 146, K. of P. meet every second and fourth Tuesday nights in each month. U. G. Winn, Chancellor Commander; J. W. Westbrook, Secretary.



# WANTS

Advertising under this head will be charged at following rates:

One insertion, per word.....1c  
Addition insertion, per word....1-2c

## LOST.

LOST—Hand painted breast pin, oval shape by Mrs. H. E. Fuller of Konawa. Return to Grand Leader and receive reward. 3t

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Four room house, corner 16th and Townsend. 7tf

FOR SALE—Furniture. Good as new. Phone Mrs. Stockard at Mrs. T. J. Smith's. 181.

## WANTED.

Wanted—White girl to assist with house work in family of three. Good home for right girl. C. T. Angel. 4t

## LEADING PROFESSIONAL MEN

Jno. D. Rinard, Pres.

Lee Daggs, V. Pres.

PONTOTOC COUNTY ABSTRACT CO.  
(Incorporated, 1910)

Abstracts of Title furnished promptly. No delays. Titles perfected. Notary Public in office.

C. T. ANGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

Zeb B. Sanders R. M. Foddie

## SANDERS AND RODDIE

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
Offices First National Bank Bldg.  
Phone No. 300.

## DR. E. GREGG

## CHIROPRACTOR

Over Ada National Bank.  
Consultation Free

Jno. P. Crawford Jas. W. Bolen

## CRAWFORD & BOLEN

## Lawyers

At the front over Oklahoma State Bank, Ada, Okla.

J. E. Webb C. H. Ennis

## WEBB & ENNIS

## Lawyers

Office of City Attorney at City Hall

## DR. J. R. RUNYAN

## PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office in Rollow Bldg. Phone 195  
Residence Phone 38.

## LIGON & KING,

## Physicians and Surgeons

Office in First National Bank Bldg.

## GRANGER & GRANGER

## DENTISTS.

Phone No. 212.

Residence Phone No. 259.

Rooms 1 and 2, First Nat'l Building

## HOME ABSTRACT AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY.

General Abstract, Loan and Real Estate business. Fire and Tornado Insurance. Southern Surety Company of Oklahoma. Office in rear of First National bank.

C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown

## GALBRAITH & McKEOWN

## LAWYERS.

Over Citizens National Bank, Ada, Ok

## DRS. FAUST & HARTMAN

General Practice and Surgery  
Phone 80 and 81

Conn Building over Surprise St. re.

## DR. W. J. VINETTE

## DENTIST

Henley & Biles Bldg.

## DR. J. M. VADEN

General Practice and Surgery.

Office Phone 75. Residence 75.

Office in Duncan Building.

## DR. W. H. ENLOE

## DENTIST

Office Duncan Building. Phone 75.

## DR. W. M. OWEN

## OSTEOPATH

Reed Douglas Bldg., near Postoffice.  
Consultation Free.

## J. R. CRAIG

## PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Over Ada National Bank,  
Phone Nos.: Office 59, Res. 251.

# CALUMET Baking Powder

Received  
Highest Award  
World's Pure Food Exposition  
Chicago, November, 1907  
What does this mean?

It means that Calumet has set a new Standard in Baking Powder—the standard of the World.  
Because this award was given to Calumet after thorough tests and experiments, over all other baking powders.  
It means that Calumet is the best baking powder in every particular in the world.  
And this means that Calumet produces the best, most delicious, lightest, and purest baking of all baking powders.

Doesn't that mean everything to you?

## BAILEY WINS VICTORY.

Is Champion of State Rights and Laborers.

Washington, April 16.—A few days ago, in the senate of the United States, Senator Bailey made a short speech in the interests of the working man of this country, and especially the man at work on railroads, in which he did them a most signal service, and won a battle for state's rights, and also won in the interests of the working man.

The senate had under consideration a bill which originated in the house of representatives, to amend an act entitled "An Act relating to the liability of common carriers by the railroads to their employees in certain cases," approved April 22, 1908. There were a great many speeches on this bill, a large number of senators favoring an amendment to the bill, and nearly each senator having his own amendment.

The amendment which Senator Bailey advocated was offered by Senator Paynter of Kentucky. That amendment reads like this: "And no case arising under this act and brought in any state court of competent jurisdiction shall be removed to any court of the United States."

The object of that amendment was to carry the democratic contention that the railroad defendant in cases of liability to injured employees could not drag the cases into a federal court several thousand miles from where the plaintiff lived, thereby causing him a great deal of expense to fight the case, and at the same time take it out of the vicinity where the injury had occurred. Of course, Senator Bailey and Senator Paynter both would have preferred seeing the bill confer exclusive jurisdiction upon state courts, but in deference to the opinions of others who desired to see the same purpose accomplished the amendment offered by Senator Paynter and supported by Senator Bailey gave the plaintiff the right to select the forum in which his case shall be tried. Under this amendment the plaintiff can select a state court or a federal court, as he may prefer, to try his case arising under the act in question.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets assist nature in driving all impurities out of the system, insuring a free and regular condition and restoring the organs of the body to health and strength. Sold by all dealers.

## TAXATION AND REVENUE.

I favor the principle of taxation on incomes, legacies, and untaxed gross production. Taxes should be prorated among all the citizens and all property of the state. The wealthiest and most powerful corporation should be made to pay its share proportionate to its wealth, no more, no less; and the farmer and every class should pay in like proportion. No class should be taxed out of existence, nor should any class escape its just proportion. As governor, I shall strive to subserve this policy.

In this connection, I have to state in reply to many inquiries relative to the payment of taxes on Indian lands that I have paid this tax as disclosed by the following certificate:

Tishomingo, Okla., Mar. 24, 1910.  
To Whom It May Concern:

As Treasurer of Johnston County, I hereby certify that heretofore Wm. H. Murray paid all taxes in full upon his property, consisting of lands allotted by himself, his wife and children and tracts he had purchased, as disclosed by the record, and that he paid all taxes due each payment since the admission of the state of Oklahoma into the union, including the year 1908-09.—From Murray's speech at Altus, Okla.

## 61 SOULS TAKEN FROM A WRECKED LINER AT NIGHT

London, April 18.—The liner Minnehaha crashed into the rocks on the Scilly Islands at midnight Sunday, and 61 passengers were rescued in the fog and darkness. The vessel lifted slightly Monday morning with twelve feet of water in her hold. It is declared it is not badly damaged, and that it can be refloated when it is lightened.

Over a score of vessels went to her assistance as a result of the wireless calls. The vessel was proceeding with extreme caution when it struck the most dangerous point in the North Atlantic.

The officers prevented a panic, and with the boats handled with the greatest skill all were safely landed. After the passengers were landed 400 cattle were turned loose and they swam ashore. The passengers were taken to Penzance Monday morning and from there were rushed to London.

Prompt relief in all cases of throat and lung trouble if you use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pleasant to take, soothing and healing in effect. Sold by all dealers.

## BRYAN AT WHITE HOUSE WITH TAFT FOR HOUR

Calls on Speaker Cannon—Takes Lunch With Leading Democrats in House.

Washington, April 19.—William Jennings Bryan and President Taft spent more than an hour together at the White House late today. The two travelers exchanged reminiscences and commented upon how well the other was looking. The president intimated that being beaten at the polls did not seem to be such a bad thing for one's health and happiness after all.

"The call was purely a social one," said Mr. Bryan, as he left the executive offices.

"Did you discuss the tariff bill?" was asked.

"No," the Nebraskan said, "we forgot all about it."

"Or politics?"

"No that didn't happen to us, either."

Both the president and Mr. Bryan seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed the quiet chat in the executive chamber.

Mr. Bryan left at 7:55 o'clock tonight for Lincoln, Neb.

Mr. Bryan came to the capital to urge congress to appropriate money for the extermination of the hookworm in Porto Rico and to establish a Pan-American college there.

At a hearing of the House Committee on Insular Affairs he pictured Porto Rico as a place of beauty, but an island with burdens which the United States should help to relieve. He declared Porto Rico was the key by which we were to "unlock South America offered a Golden opportunity for the immigrant."

"While I was in Porto Rico," Mr. Bryan said, "I studiously avoided the discussion of any political question, and in a speech there I explained why I thought this was necessary. I pointed out, too, that however much we may differ in the United States on political questions, we are in thorough harmony in our desire to do absolute justice to Porto Rico."

Mr. Bryan gave an unqualified indorsement to Gov. Colton of Porto Rico.

He predicted that in half a century the population in South America would be increased from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000. He said that South America was likely to do for Europe in the next one hundred years what the United States had done for Europe in the last century. He pointed out that the United States was reaching the point where there was left little idle land or free land to offer the immigrants, and that South America, standing much as the United States stood at the beginning of the last century, was opening up instead.

Mr. Bryan arrived at the White House and held an impromptu reception in the lobby. He called on Speaker Cannon and remained in the latter's private office for fifteen minutes.

"We didn't talk politics at all," said the speaker afterwards. "Mr. Bryan is a busy man and we just exchanged a few words. We have known each other for a long time, you know."

Mr. Bryan was taken to luncheon by Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska, who had as his other guests Representative Champ Clark and Lloyd of Missouri. James of Kentucky and several others.

During the visit Mr. Bryan met a number of Democrats, and to them expressed his opinion that the Democrats of the House should vote for the postal savings bank bill because in his view, it involved the surest method of bringing about the guarantee features for the deposits.

While believing there were some good features in the pending railroad bill, especially those providing for Government supervision of the issue of stock and bonds, Mr. Bryan advised his democratic friends to defeat the measure, because he thought its bad features outweighed its desirable provisions.

Among those who attended the conference were Minority Leader Clark of Missouri, Representative James of Kentucky, Bartlett of Georgia, Rucker of Colorado, Underwood of Alabama, Cox of Ohio and Hughes of New York.

## COMET VISIBLE TO EYE.

Observed at Several Points Shortly Before Dawn.

Paris, April 19.—Halley's comet was sighted yesterday by the Paris observatory. The officials say the comet seems to have a considerably enlarged tail which, being perpendicular to the earth, impedes observation of the body.

... Observed at 3 o'clock.

Willemstad, Curacao, April 19.—Halley's comet was visible to the naked eye here at 5 o'clock this morning.

## Viewed in Newfoundland.

St. Johns, N. F., April 19.—Halley's comet was visible to the naked eye this morning. It was seen in the southeastern horizon. Its light was brilliant and coruscant.

## INSURGENTS SOON TO CONTROL.

Retirement of Aldridge and Hale Lend Hope to Rebels of Party.

Washington, April 19.—A brood of young revolutionists, each charged with dire menace of destruction to the old order in the senate and the republican party, seems cooped up in the coincident announcements of the approaching retirement from public life of Senators Aldrich and Hale, judging from the endless buzz of comment, awed, dazed, jubilant or incredulous, heard about the capitol, as everywhere else in Washington, today. The bewildering prospect of a great "debacle," a general breaking up of long-existing and hard-knit relations, the passing of control of the governing committees, and with it the control of tariff and financial legislation, opened visions of revolution after revolution, beside which recent events in the houses sink almost into innocuous insignificance. No event so immediately and vitally affecting the senate has probably occurred since the melodramatic resignations of Conkling and Platt from the body in 1881, as a rebuke to President Garfield because of his disregard of their patronage rights.

## Held Great Power.

Into the hands of Aldrich and Hale because of the rapid removal from the Senate arena of most of the old leaders, had passed an amount of power and prestige unheard of in earlier days. Theirs had become the guiding hands and brains of the republican majority, and they have maintained their mastery in almost all matters of importance, despite the rapid increase of the progressives in the last three years. Now the announcement that they have decided to step down and out at the end of this congress throws their followers into confusion and consternation and fills them with well-grounded apprehension for the future because of the accumulating embarrassments of the party in both senate and house throughout the country.

## Republican Majority Reversed.

And, as if to leave no gleam of cheering sunshine beckoning to a better future for the republicans, come the returns of today's special congressional election in Rochester, telling how the old republican machine boss, Aldridge, has been swamped by his democratic opponent, Havens, under a majority of 6,000 in a district which less than two years ago gave a republican majority of 10,000. This filled the bitter cup of the republicans to the brim and removed the last shadow of doubt that the outcome of the recent congressional election in the Fourteenth Massachusetts district and of the municipal elections in all sections of the country were not mere flukes but demonstrations of the fact that the time of popular sentiment has set overwhelmingly over the dominant party and toward the democracy lower tariff, economy in expenditures and freedom from corporate and boss control.

## Will Mean Radical Changes.

The retirement of Aldrich and Hale will mean radical changes in committee control and assignments in the senate, and there will be involved hereafter the making of legislative programs and their realization. If the personnel of the senate were to remain what it is at present, with only Aldrich and Hale eliminated, the outlook would not be so disturbing, but the regulars realize that the same forces which have compelled Hale to withdraw from the race for re-election in Maine and defeated the republican congressional candidates in Massachusetts and New York will in all human probability bring about this fall the election of several state legislatures which will have either democratic majorities or majorities controlled by progressive republicans. Hale himself will be succeeded by a republican who is making his campaign on a progressive platform. Lodge of Massachusetts is threatened with the election of a legislature controlled by democrats, or by republicans hostile to him. It is no certainty that Kean of New Jersey will be allowed to come back. Dupont of Delaware is threatened with defeat through the capture of the Delaware legislature by the democrats.

## Kicked to Death by Mule.

Boswell, Ok., April 19.—With two ribs broken and a large, discolored bruise over the heart, lying in the field near Roberta, John Briggs, a farmer, was found by his wife about dark last night. She had gone to hunt for him with a lantern. It is presumed that he was kicked to death by one of the mules he was using in harrowing a piece of land. He was found about ten feet from where the mule was hitched to the harrow.

Auto and Train Collide.  
Oklahoma City, April 19.—A. F. Nagelhafer, driver of the Model laundry automobile delivery wagon, lies in the St. Anthony's hospital in a critical condition as the result of the collision of his automobile with a Frisco freight engine at 11:45 o'clock Monday morning.

The auto delivery was completely wrecked. The damage to it was estimated at \$600 and the machine was so badly battered that it is irreparable. The engine struck it just behind the middle portion of the car, breaking down both hind wheels. The body of the car was broken and collapsed.

The extent of Nagelhafer's injuries has not been learned, but it is said that they are serious and that if he recovers from his injuries it will be only by a narrow margin. His right leg is said to have been broken in two places, besides his whole body being bruised by the splinters of the demolished car.



# Now

that we have caught your eye

We want to tell you about that new

## Electric Iron

Just the thing for hot weather—no red hot stove on a red hot day—no walking, no lifting, easy to regulate. Try one

## Ada Electric & Gas Company

Phone No. 87 South Broadway



## A POINTER

If you want to buy real estate or have any to sell, see us. The man with a few dollars will do well to place it in Ada realty now, when he has an opportunity to get in on the ground floor. Another year will see values very greatly enhanced. We have several CHOICE BUSINESS SITES, also some CHOICE HOME SITES that it will pay you to consider.

## THE WEAVER AGENCY

Carlton Weaver, Representative

## THE Ada National Bank

From the day of its opening, July 23, 1900, down to the present time the business of this Bank has gone forward without interruption.

Has accommodated more farmers than any Bank in the county.

Has assisted more local enterprises than any other Bank in the City.

If you have unfinished business with this Bank for 1909 attend to it at once.

## Ada National Bank



# Farmers State Bank

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS  
with us will receive our most  
careful attention.

F. O. HARRISS, Cashier.

## CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

**Smith Sells Furniture.** ditf  
Pink Eaton is here from Allen.  
Mrs. Tom Suddath is here from Roff.  
C. C. Nash is transacting business at Roff.  
Mrs. Wm. Leaf went to Francis this morning.  
List your real estate with the Weaver Agency.  
Mrs. C. E. Cummings is visiting friends in Roff.  
Try our ice cream cones. 5c each. Ramsey Drug Co.  
Mr. and Mrs. Jo Thomas of Roff are in the city today.  
Prescriptions Properly Prepared. The G. M. C. Way. 10t  
Miss Minnie Donaghey, returned from Allen yesterday.  
Baxar Fretwell is transacting business in Oklahoma City.  
Miss Willie Jones of Conway, Ark., is the guest of Miss Susie Chisler.  
OLD HICKORY chairs, rockers and settees at reasonable prices. M. Levine. 18-12t  
Mrs. R. S. Tobin left for Greenville this morning where she will visit with friends.  
Be sure and see those towels at 7 1/2c each at Surprise Store Thursday Friday and Saturday. 1t  
I am sole agent in Ada for the New Home Sewing Machine. Cash or easy payments. M. Levine. 18-12t  
C. H. Fisher and wife who have been visiting Mrs. Crowder returned to their home in Hugo today.  
Why send away for your sheet music when you can get it at L. T. Walters' for the same price. If I do not have it I can get it. 3td  
The Baptist ladies invite a large attendance at their tea to be given at Mrs. G. L. Kice's Friday afternoon, when the Bazaar articles will be sold. 20-1t  
Walsh has received a slicer for breakfast bacon and dried beef, which will save almost half your meat bill. Let him prove the statement. 19-4t  
Owing to the length of the program of the Pontotoc County Teachers' Association held at Francis, Feb. 25th, some important features of the program were not reached. A call meeting of the Association will be held at Ada April 23rd, that the following features of the Francis program may be discussed.  
Professional Training—A. L. Fen-tem, E. C. S. N., Ada.  
School Room Decoration—Miss Mae Neal, Tyrola.  
Response—Miss Mamye White, Center.  
Geography of History—Wm. Felter, Roff.  
Essentials and Non-essentials of the Rural School Course of Study—R. C. Cunningham, Stonewall.  
Response—W. A. Ledbetter, Frisco.  
The meeting will open at the South school building at 1 p. m.  
T. W. Robinson, Ada; T. B. Liner, Allen, Mrs. R. F. Wilborn, Oakman, Executive Committee.

Stall, the photographer, phone 176.  
R. E. Blanks went to Durant this morning.  
Mr. Alma Carr, is visiting friends in Sulphur.  
Try Crystal nuts, the new candy at Ramsey's. tf  
John Poe went to Oklahoma City this morning.  
We handle store and residence awnings. M. Levine. 18-12t  
G. W. Brewer is visiting his family in Herrick, Ill.  
Mrs. Clay Jones of Roff, was an Ada visitor today.  
Tom McKeown returned from Konawa this morning.  
Mrs. Carlton Weaver is much improved after a week's illness.  
J. S. Armstrong of Oklahoma City is transacting business in Ada.  
Mrs. E. Hutcheson is visiting her parents, M. B. Donaghey and wife.  
Frank A. Sewell of Texhoma is the guest of M. B. Donaghey and family.  
We are sole agents for the Globe-Wernicke sectional book cases. M. Levine. 18-12t  
Attend the towel sale at Surprise Store Thursday, Friday and Saturday. 1t  
Stop and take a look at the Clurtt Shirt display in window at the Grand Leader.  
Delicious home-made candy may be bought from the Christian ladies Thursday at W. H. Holman's store, The Ada Drug Co. 2t  
Can a half dozen Roosevelts and Hughes stem the democratic tidal wave begun with the election of Foss in Massachusetts?  
J. F. McKeel returned from Salisaw, Okla., where his father was buried Sunday afternoon after a lingering illness of several weeks.  
Doris Sharrock, 6 year old daughter of W. W. Sharrock, died yesterday at 5 p. m. The burial will take place at Rosedale Cemetery at 2:30 this afternoon.  
A nice assortment of aprons and other useful and pretty articles will be for sale by the Baptist Ladies Aid at Mrs. Kice's Friday afternoon, where they will give a tea. 20-1t  
The biggest and best line of furniture, art squares, rugs, matings, lenoleum, refrigerators, cook stoves. Prices very reasonable. Cash or easy payments. M. Levine. 18-12t  
Expert hair dresser from Chicago. Combing made up in the latest style. Hair bought and sold. Beauty massage cups and skin food. Hair eater for removing superfluous hair. Mrs. Olive Day, Hotel Byrd, rooms 12, phone 184. For one week only. 1t  
Have You seen the Picture?  
A barnegat Schoolma'am had been telling her pupils something about George Washington and finally she asked:  
Can anyone now tell me which Washington was—a great general or a great admiral?  
The small son of a fisherman raised his hand, and she signaled him to speak.  
He was a great general, said the boy. I seen a picture of him crossing the Delaware, and no great admiral would put out from shore standing up in a skiff.—Everybody's Magazine.

## OPEN THE CAMPAIGN

SPECIAL TRAINS BRING BIG CROWDS TO HEAR WM. H. MURRAY.

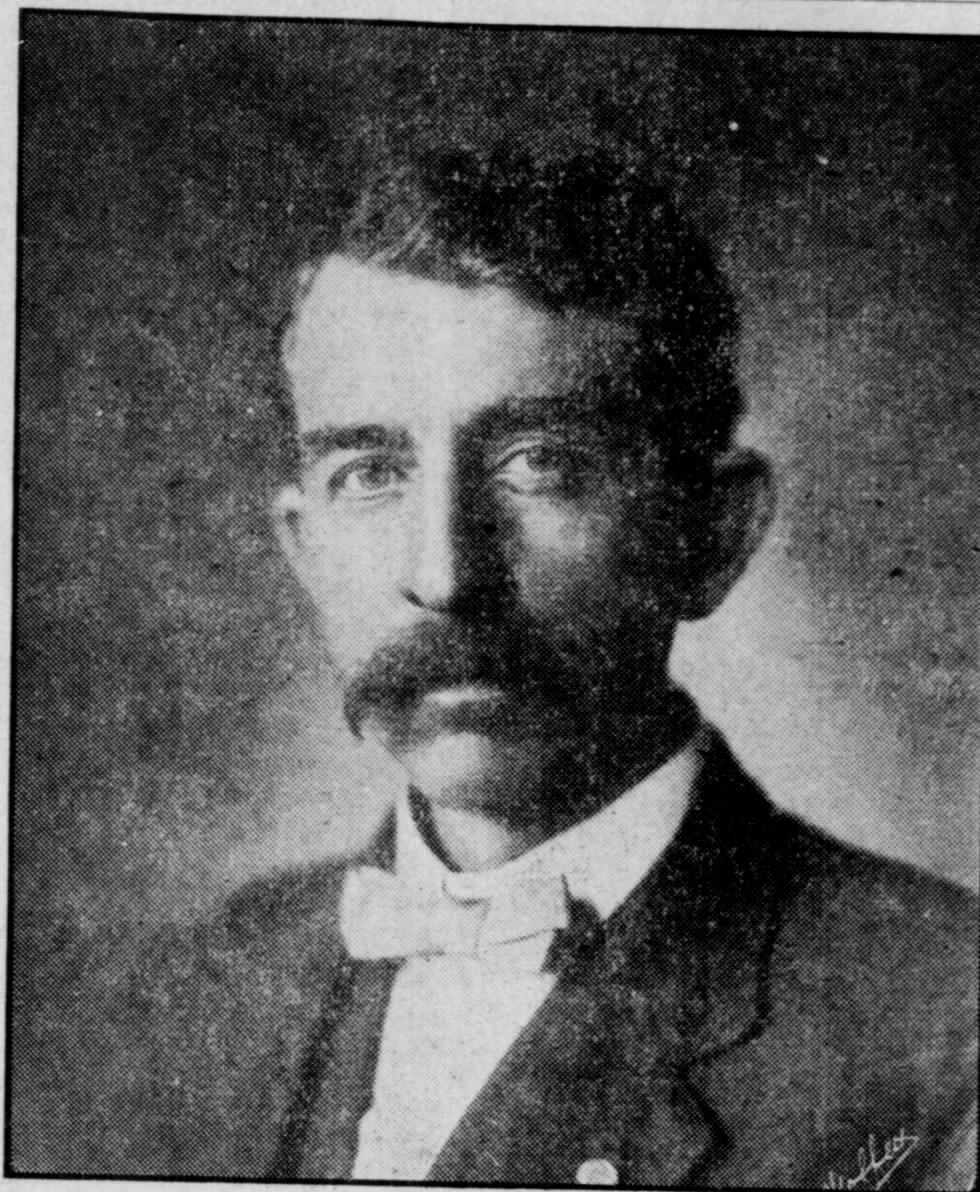
### WOULD CORRECT EVILS

Discusses Various Issues Before People of State in Three Hour Address.

Altus, Ok., April 19.—William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray opened his campaign for governor of Oklahoma at Altus today before an audience of about 1,500 people. A special train came from Oklahoma City carrying several hundred Murray men from

Oklahoma City and points along the line. Another special came in over the Wichita Falls and Northwestern from Frederick, bringing about 200. Trains from both ways on the Orient and from the west on the Frisco brought large crowds. Many others came in autos and other conveyances from the smaller inland towns of the county, ten auto parties coming from Hollis. The speaker was given an attentive and enthusiastic hearing throughout. The speech was delivered from a platform of baled alfalfa, which was decorated in green alfalfa.

The Oklahoma City special carried large banners with the wording, "Alfalfa Special to Altus, Ok., by the Friends of W. H. Murray." The banners were draped with green alfalfa. His address in full appears in another column of this issue.



W. H. MURRAY, CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

### ANDY CHAPMAN RUNNING.

Will Ask People of Pontotoc to Make Him Their Sheriff.

A. H. Chapman or Andy Chapman as he is familiarly known by his many friends authorizes his announcement for the office of sheriff of Pontotoc county, subject to the action of the democratic primary August 2. It is a pleasure to announce the name of such men for the important and responsible office of sheriff. For a record of honesty, morality, and courage, few men possess a better one. Andy Chapman would do his duty as he saw it if it cost him friends or made him foes. This was demonstrated during his official term as city tax assessor for the city of Ada. His valuations of property were invariably in accordance with his oath as he saw it.

Andy thinks that an official who would violate his oath of office is a bad man, and he is a stickler for honesty in public service.

Mr. Chapman has been a resident of Ada and Pontotoc county several years, having until a year ago, been associated with S. E. Chapman in his shoe house. He was born and reared in Hopkins county, Tex., and has never lived any where except in his old home county and Pontotoc. He has served his home county in an official capacity and always made good. If elected sheriff there is little doubt of a creditable record at the end of his term. The News commends him for your consideration.

### ADA CONTESTANT GETS PRIZE.

Miss Addie Tanner Will Get Free Trip to Colorado.

The Oklahoman contest is at an end and the contestants are not sorry either. There was considerable interest manifested throughout the state. Among those winning prizes was Miss Addie Tanner of this City who ranked fourth in her, (the 4th) district.

The results in the state at large was as follows:

Winner of City Grand Prize—\$2,600 Babcock Electric—Mrs. Gertrude Hamp. Dist. No. 2—1,894,180 votes.  
Winner of Country Grand Prize—\$1,800 Cadillac "30"—Mrs. Val Mullen Ardmore. Dist. No. 4—2,092,200 votes.  
Winners of prizes in District No. 4: European Tours—Ethel Folsom, 1,582,645.  
Piano—Alice B. Jackson, 1,261,400.  
Diamond Ring—Regina M. Mayers, 1,033,510.  
Trip to Colorado—Addie Tanner, 808,855.

Miss Donaghey Entertains.

Miss Minnie Donaghey entertained a number of her friends at her home in North Ada last night, in honor of Miss Jones of Arkansas.

The time was spent in playing Rook and Forty-Two after which refreshments were served. The crowd report a delightful time.

### WORKERS INSTITUTE

Oklahoma State Baptist Workers Conducting Institute Here.

The workers institute which is being conducted at the First Baptist church by Revs. W. D. Moor and E. E. Ford, continues through today and tonight the last session will be held.

Rev. Moor, state superintendent of Sunday School work, made a very interesting talk last night which was enjoyed by all who heard him, especially Sunday school workers and teachers.

Rev. Ford is well qualified to help those interested in the young peoples movement and he also talked last evening along that line.

A service was held this morning and this afternoon, when ideas were interchanged as to the best methods to be used in Sunday school and young peoples work.

Every one is cordially invited to attend the service tonight, and it will be a rare opportunity for those who desire to become informed as to the best plans for conducting Sunday schools, teaching the lessons, etc.

Some of the pastors have called in their prayer services that their members may have the privilege of hearing these men who have studied these phases of church work. A large audience is expected tonight.

That election in New York state yesterday is enough to inspire a hurried return of Teddy the Terrible.

One Dollar  
Will Start an Account

with the

## MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS STATE BANK

The Bank That Grows

A Bank Where Your Deposit is Guaranteed

C. H. RIVES,  
President

B. H. MASON,  
Cashier

Originators and Dictators of Low Prices

## Our Special This Week

should be extremely  
interesting to everybody

# Towels

Such values as these, will—we are sure appeal to and open the purse of every lady who sees them, and every man who values his money. We'll urge his wife to attend this towel sale.

The towels were bought by the case from the factory, and at our regular price are bargains, but at such prices as these, will certainly be a snap. Not one before nor one after dates at these prices.

Thursday, April 21

Friday, April 22

Saturday, April 23

20 doz. Bleached, Fringed Huck Towels, a nice smooth towel  
7 1-2c each

40 doz. Unbleached, extra strong and durable, something for hard service, size 18x40. Price  
9c each

50 doz. Plain Edge Bleached Huck Towels, a nice smooth towel, plain white or with Colored borders  
7 1-2c each

18x40, Red or Blue border  
25 doz. Honey Comb Towels,  
7 1-2c each

10 doz. Heavy Linen and Cotton mixed Towels, Hemstitched size 24x40. Extra Special. This is a rare bargain and should receive your attention  
11c each

20 doz. Turkish Bath Towels, Size 18x40. A real bargain  
8c each

5 doz. Turkish Bath Towels, Size 18x50, at  
12c each

5 doz. Extra Heavy Bath, size 24x50. This is our largest and Heaviest Towel  
21c each

Many other towels in bleached and unbleached, all ticketed and marked and ready for your inspection. Come in and look through.

## Surprise Store

The People Who Put The Price Down

## Cravanette Slippers and Pumps

Our newest and most comfortable slipper or pump is made of Cravanette—now it is not canvas, but a lasting Cravanette.

They cannot be surpassed for the money.

Soles are of a medium weight.

Ask to See Them

No Trouble to Show Our Goods

**Chapman** The Shoe Man  
E. Main Ada, Okla.

## Meet Me at Corn's Soda Fountain

We have one of the most up-to-date Soda Fountains in the State. Come in and try some of our dispensers' Fancy Drinks. Everything clean and sanitary. Full line of Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos and Cigars. : : Our Pool and Billiard Tables are all new and level.

**Base-Ball News.**—We have arranged for the news of the Texas League by innings, which will be posted on the wall in plain figures, so everyone can tell just how they stand at the end of each inning.

OLD MISSION BILLIARD PARLOR

B. J. CORN, Proprietor

## Gala Spring Celebration Ada, Okla.

APRIL 25-30

BENEFIT

## Ada Fire Dept.

Attractions furnished by  
The Lachman Greater Shows

10-HIGHCLASS ATTRACTIONS-10  
Bigger, Better Grander than Ever

FREE TWICE FREE  
DAILY  
Vermeltoe KING OF HIGH WIRE ARTISTS

Band Concert Afternoon and Evening by Prof. Pitt's Concert Band

Try a Want Ad in The News



# THE EVENING NEWS

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 7

ADA, OKLAHOMA. WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1910

NUMBER 13

## MONEY In The Bank

It's sort of a password to a man's reliability in the business world. At the Oklahoma State Bank you have the advantage of a strong progressive bank whose policy is to give the same careful consideration to the smallest depositor as to the largest.

Along these lines, this bank is increasing its deposits every day. We should like to have yours.

Deposits Guaranteed

**Oklahoma State Bank**  
ADA, OKLAHOMA W. D. HAYS, CASHIER.  
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Get a Little Sunshine in Your Home  
and on Your Furniture and Be Happy

The Best Varnishes and Stain  
On The Market

Come and Let Us Show You  
Don't Forget the Wall Paper

The Crescent Drug  
Store

Telephone 18

Dr. F. Z. Holley, Prop.



A Little Different  
From the Rest  
are the

**GENTLEMEN**

Who Are  
Wearing

The "Clothes Beautiful"

Made and  
Designed by

**Schloss Bros. & Co.**  
of Baltimore and New York

There's a certain indefinable air of style and elegance about these Master Tailored Clothes not found in others.

A Little More Tone  
A Little More Class  
A Little More Distinction

A whole lot more service  
and yet they cost no more  
than the ordinary.

**\$15 to \$35**

and all the rest that goes to make a well-dressed man

The stock is superb—it is complete. Every new style in shirts and-neckwear is here. The newest "kinks" in hats and the latest in oxfords and half hose. Come and look them over.

**C. R. Drummond**

Welcome—Thrice Welcome

Outfitter For Men

Ada, Oklahoma

## DEMOCRATS WIN IN G.O.P. STRONGHOLD

ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY,  
N. Y., SENDS DEMOCRAT TO  
CONGRESS.

### REPUBLICANS OVERWHELMED

Republican Majority of 10,000 Converted to Democratic Majority of 6,000.

\*\*\*\*\*  
DEMOCRATS NOW PREDICT  
VICTORY IN N. Y. STATE.  
Albany, N. Y., April 19.—The crushing defeat today of George W. Aldridge, for twenty years one of the war horses in the republican state organization, has startled the republicans who are gathered here from all sections of the state, and has lifted the democrats to pinnacles of exultation. Leaders of both parties regard it as the death blow to the leadership of Mr. Aldridge. Democrats declare that it spells victory for the democrats in the state next fall when the state ticket and representatives in congress will be elected, and they go further and state that it points to the election in 1912 of a democratic president on the issue of the high cost of living.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Rochester, N. Y., April 19.—The rock-ribbed republican county of Monroe, which for the last twenty years has rolled up republican majorities of all the way from 5,000 to 12,000, was shaken by a political earthquake today that penetrated and convulsed to the deepest strata of republicanism, and when the tremblings ceased with the close of the polls at 5 o'clock this afternoon one survey of the ruins disclosed the defeat of George Washington Aldridge, self-nominated candidate for congress to fill the vacancy in the Thirty-Second District caused by the death of James Breck Perkins, by a plurality of nearly 6,000 votes.

The exact figures, which will be but slightly revised by the official canvass, show that James S. Havens, the democratic candidate, has been elected by 5,831 votes. Mr. Havens carried the city by a plurality of 3746 and the towns by 2,985. The republican candidate, in the city which he has virtually controlled for twenty years, carried but five out of the twenty-two wards, and of the nineteen towns, where the ramifications of the republican majority was supposed to be most firmly entrenched, he carried but three.

#### Election Is Landslide.

The result of the election is a landslide, the magnitude of which the most sanguine democratic leaders has not hoped for. In the closing hours of the campaign, when reports of a roseate hue were carried to headquarters by the district leaders, indicating a decisive victory for the democratic candidate by probably some 3,000 or 4,000 plurality, the most conservative of the leaders were loath to believe it and advised a more conservative estimate. The returns tonight show that the most optimistic estimates of Mr. Havens' plurality were justified.

An analysis of the returns in the city of Rochester shows that George W. Aldridge lost more than half of the city's normal republican vote. Of the 33,032 votes cast in the city for the major candidates, Aldridge polled only 14,642. In 1908, out of only 31,477 votes cast for the two major candidates, the late James Breck Perkins polled 32,846.

This is a turnover in the city of Rochester alone of 9,961 votes in favor of the democratic candidate. It is a greater reversal than even appears on the surface, for Aldridge made gains in several of the democratic wards; therefore, it is not too much to claim that there was a change in today's election of from 11,000 to 12,000 in the republican vote of the city. But the great significance of the vote is the tremendous changes in the strong republican

## "Breaking to Harness"

is pretty lively work sometimes; but if it's well done, the results are usually good. We've broken a lot of high-spirited fellows to our clothes; and we expect to keep on doing it. The man we especially like to "tackle" is the fellow who thinks we can't persuade him that these fine clothes, made for us by

**Hart, Schaffner & Marx**

are better than any he gets made to measure; better for him; economy for him; better style, better quality. We're convincing a lot of just such skeptics right along. The clothes do it; all we have to do is to get them tried on. Men are sometimes a little stubborn about that, but once they get into the clothes, that settles it. They're the best, the most economical, the most stylish, and about the only clothes that you know are all wool.

We like to get the other fellow, too, who thinks these clothes are too high priced; he's easy, if he once gets started; the economy is too apparent.

## SPRING SUITS

New suits in grays, tans, blues; fancy mixtures, snappy new patterns, very stunning creations

**\$20 to \$35**

Other good lines from

**\$10 to \$15**

Great line of fine furnishings; shirts, neckwear, hosiery, underwear. Best hats made.

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes

John B. Stetson Hats

Manhattan Shirts

Hanan Shoes

Burt & Packard

Guaranteed Patent

SHOES \$4, \$5, \$6

**I. HARRIS**

SPECIALIST IN GOOD CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS

MEET ME IN ROLLING CORNER

Carhart Overalls

W. L. Douglass

SHOES \$2.50, \$3.50

Bring Us Your

**Prescriptions**

and Family Recipes

Phone 6 **Ramsey Drug Co.**

"We're in Business For Your Health"

#### Hotel Arrivals.

Harris—D. M. Crawford, St. Louis; C. S. McCoy, Oklahoma City; L. C. Robinson, Dallas; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Thomas, Roff; Ed O. Thomas, Roff; Mrs. C. A. Anderson, Oklahoma City; Miss Carda Bradley, Oklahoma City; D. V. McClure, Sulphur; H. B. Gibbs,

Kansas City; W. T. Lord, Chicago. Byrd—Clara Hays, City; A. R. Rhea, City, Mrs. Alma Carr, Atoka.

The Christian ladies will give a candy bazaar Thursday at the Ada Drug store. D. W. Holman, proprietor. Home-made candy for sale. 2c



**Hurrah!**

I've made my last summer's straw look as good as new with

**ELKAY'S  
STRAW HAT  
CLEANER**

The best straw hat cleaner ever put on the market. It turns the oldest, most discolored straw white and stainless. Don't throw away last summer's straw hat—just try Elkay's on it. Sold in two sizes, 10c and 25c.

Don't  
Worry  
Watch Us  
Grow  
You Need  
Drug  
Service  
We Can  
Furnish It  
The  
G. M. C.  
Way

**Gwin &  
Mays Co.**

The Ada Druggists  
The Rexall  
Store



# Farmers State Bank

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS  
with us will receive our most  
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F. O. HARRISS, Cashier.

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Professional Training—A. L. Pentem, E. C. S. N., Ada.

School Room Decoration—Miss Mae Neal, Tyrola.

Response—Miss Manye White, Centor.

Geography of History—Wm. Felter, Roff.

Essentials and Non-essentials of the Rural School Course of Study—R. C. Cunningham, Stonewall.

Response—W. A. Ledbetter, Frisco.

The meeting will open at the South school building at 1 p. m.

T. W. Robinson, Ada; T. B. Liner, Allen; Mrs. R. F. Wilborn, Okman; Executive Committee.

Stall, the photographer, phone 176.

R. E. Blanks went to Durant this morning.

Mr. Alma Carr, is visiting friends in Sulphur.

Try Crystal nuts, the new candy at Ramsey's.

John Poe went to Oklahoma City this morning.

We handle store and residence awnings. M. Levine. 18-12t

G. W. Brewer is visiting his family in Herrick, Ill.

Mrs. Clay Jones of Roff, was an Ada visitor today.

Tom McKeown returned from Konawa this morning.

Mrs. Carlton Weaver is much improved after a week's illness.

J. S. Armstrong of Oklahoma City is transacting business in Ada.

Mr. E. Hutcheson is visiting her parents, M. B. Donaghey and wife.

Frank A. Sewell of Texhoma is the guest of M. B. Donaghey and family.

We are sole agents for the Globe-Wernicke sectional book cases. M. Levine. 18-12t

Attend the towel sale at Surprise Store Thursday, Friday and Saturday. 1t

Stop and take a look at the Churtt Shirt display in window at the Grand Leader.

Delicious home-made candy may be bought from the Christian ladies Thursday at W. H. Holman's store, The Ada Drug Co. 2t

Can a half dozen Roosevelts and Hughes stem the democratic tidal wave begun with the election of Foss in Massachusetts?

J. F. McKeel returned from Salsaw, Okla., where his father was buried Sunday afternoon after a lingering illness of several weeks.

Doris Sharrack, 6 year old daughter of W. W. Sharrack, died yesterday at 5 p. m. The burial will take place at Rosedale Cemetery at 2:30 this afternoon.

A nice assortment of aprons and other useful and pretty articles will be for sale by the Baptist Ladies Aid at Mrs. Kice's Friday afternoon, where they will give a tea. 20-1t

The biggest and best line of furniture, art squares, rugs, matings, linoleum, refrigerators, cook stoves. Prices very reasonable. Cash or easy payments. M. Levine. 18-12t

Expert hair dresser from Chicago. Comings made up in the latest style. Hair bought and sold. Beauty massage cups and skin food. Hair eater for removing superfluous hair. Mrs. Olive Day, Hotel Byrd, rooms 12, phone 184. For one week only. 1t

Have You seen the Picture? A barnegat Schoolma'am had been telling her pupils something about George Washington and finally she asked:

Can anyone now tell me which Washington was—a great general or a great admiral?

The small son of a fisherman raised his hand, and she signaled him to speak.

He was a great general, said the boy. I seen a picture of him crossing the Delaware, and no great admiral would put out from shore standing up in a skiff.—Everybody's Magazine.

## OPEN THE CAMPAIGN

SPECIAL TRAINS BRING BIG CROWDS TO HEAR WM. H. MURRAY.

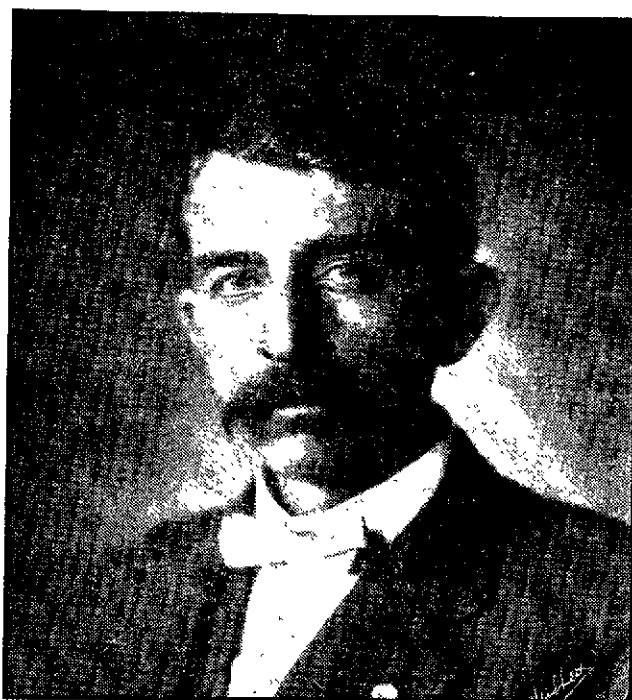
### WOULD CORRECT EVILS

Discusses Various Issues Before People of State in Three Hour Address.

Altus, Ok., April 19.—William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray opened his campaign for governor of Oklahoma at Altus today before an audience of about 1,500 people. A special train came from Oklahoma City carrying several hundred Murray men from

Oklahoma City and points along the line. Another special came in over the Wichita Falls and Northwestern from Frederick, bringing about 200. Trains from both ways on the Orient and from the west on the Frisco brought large crowds. Many others came in autos and other conveyances from the smaller inland towns of the county, ten auto parties coming from Hollis. The speaker was given an attentive and enthusiastic hearing throughout. The speech was delivered from a platform of baled alfalfa, which was decorated in green alfalfa.

The Oklahoma City special carried large banners with the wording, "Alfalfa Special to Altus, Ok., by the Friends of W. H. Murray." The banners were draped with green alfalfa. His address in full appears in another column of this issue.



W. H. MURRAY, CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

### ANDY CHAPMAN RUNNING.

Will Ask People of Pontotoc to Make Him Their Sheriff.

A. H. Chapman or Andy Chapman as he is familiarly known by his many friends authorizes his announcement for the office of sheriff of Pontotoc county, subject to the action of the democratic primary August 2. It is a pleasure to announce the name of such men for the important and responsible office of sheriff. For a record of honesty, morality, and courage, few men possess a better one. Andy Chapman would do his duty as he saw it if it cost him friends or made him foes. This was demonstrated during his official term as city tax assessor for the city of Ada. His valuations of property were invariably in accordance with his oath as he saw it.

Andy thinks that an official who would violate his oath of office is a bad man, and he is a stickler for honesty in public service.

Mr. Chapman has been a resident of Ada and Pontotoc county several years, having until a year ago, been associated with S. E. Chapman in his shoe house. He was born and reared in Hopkins county, Tex., and has never lived any where except in his old home county and Pontotoc. He has served his home county in an official capacity and always made good. If elected sheriff there is little doubt of a creditable record at the end of his term. The News commends him for your consideration.

### ADA CONTESTANT GETS PRIZE.

Miss Addie Tanner Will Get Free Trip to Colorado.

The Oklahoman contest is at an end and the contestants are not sorry either. There was considerable interest manifested throughout the state. Among those winning prizes was Miss Addie Tanner of this City who ranked fourth in her, (the 4th) district.

The results in the state at large was as follows:

Winner of City Grand Prize—\$2,600 Babcock Electric—Mrs. Gertrude Hamp. Dist. No. 2—1,894,150 votes.

Winner of Country Grand Prize—\$1,800 Cadillac "30"—Mrs. Val Mullen Ardmore. Dist. No. 4—2,092,200 votes.

Winners of prizes in District No. 4: European Tours—Ethel Folsom, 1,532,645.

Piano—Alice B. Jackson, 1,261,400.

Diamond Ring—Regina M. Mayers, 1,033,510.

Trip to Colorado—Addie Tanner, 808,855.

Miss Donaghey Entertains.

Miss Minnie Donaghey entertained a number of her friends at her home in North Ada last night, in honor of Miss Jones of Arkansas.

The time was spent in playing Rook and Forty-Two after which refreshments were served. The crowd report a delightful time.

### WORKERS INSTITUTE

Oklahoma State Baptist Workers Conducting Institute Here.

The workers institute which is being conducted at the First Baptist church by Revs. W. D. Mooror and E. E. Ford, continues through today and tonight the last session will be held.

Rev. Mooror, state superintendent of Sunday School work, made a very interesting talk last night which was enjoyed by all who heard him, especially Sunday school workers and teachers.

Rev. Ford is well qualified to help those interested in the young peoples movement and he also talked last evening along that line.

A service was held this morning and this afternoon, when ideas were interchanged as to the best methods to be used in Sunday school and young peoples work.

Every one is cordially invited to attend the service tonight, and it will be a rare opportunity for those who desire to become informed as to the best plans for conducting Sunday schools, teaching the lessons, etc.

Some of the pastors have called in their prayer services that their members may have the privilege of hearing these men who have studied these phases of church work. A large audience is expected tonight.

That election in New York state yesterday is enough to inspire a hurried return of Teddy the Terrible.

## Gala Spring Celebration Ada, Okla.

APRIL 25-30

BENEFIT

## Ada Fire Dept.

Attractions furnished by

The Lachman Greater Shows

10-HIGHCLASS ATTRACTIONS-10

Bigger, Better, Grandier than Ever

FREE TWICE FREE

Vermeltoe KING OF HIGH WIRE ARTISTS

Band Concert Afternoon and Evening by Prof. Pitt's Concert Band

## One Dollar Will Start an Account

with the

## MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS STATE BANK

The Bank That Grows

A Bank Where Your Deposit is Guaranteed

C. H. RIVES,  
President

B. H. MASON,  
Cashier

Originators and Dictators of Low Prices

## Our Special This Week

should be extremely  
interesting to everybody

## Towels

Such values as these, will—we are sure appeal to and open the purse of every lady who sees them, and every man who values his money. We'll urge his wife to attend this towel sale.

The towels were bought by the case from the factory, and at our regular price are bargains, but at such prices as these, will certainly be a snap. Not one before nor one after dates at these prices.

Thursday, April 21

Friday, April 22

Saturday, April 23

20 doz. Bleached, Fringed Huck Towels, a nice smooth towel

7 1-2c each

40 doz. Unbleached, extra strong and durable, something for hard service, size 18x40. Price

9c each

50 doz. Plain Edge Bleached Huck Towels, a nice smooth towel, plain white or with Colored borders

7 1-2c each

18x40, Red or Blue border

25 doz. Honey Comb Towels,

7 1-2c each

10 doz. Heavy Linen and Cotton mixed Towels, Hemstitched size 24x40. Extra Special. This is a rare bargain and should receive your attention

11c each

20 doz. Turkish Bath Towels, Size 18x40. A real bargain

8c each

5 doz. Turkish Bath Towels. Size 18x50, at

12c each

5 doz. Extra Heavy Bath, size 24x50. This is our largest and Heaviest Towel

21c each

Many other towels in bleached and unbleached, all ticketed and marked and ready for your inspection. Come in and look through.

## Surprise Store

The People Who Put The Price Down

## Cravanette Slippers and Pumps

Our newest and most comfortable slipper or pump is made of Cravanette—now it is not canvas, but a lasting Cravanette.

They cannot be surpassed for the money.

Soles are of a medium weight.

Ask to See Them

No Trouble to Show Our Goods

## Chapman The Shoe Man

E. Main Ada, Okla

## Meet Me at Corn's Soda Fountain

We have one of the most up-to-date Soda Fountains in the State. Come in and try some of our dispensers' Fancy Drinks. Everything clean and sanitary. Full line of Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos and Cigars. : : Our Pool and Billiard Tables are all new and level.

Base-Ball News.—We have arranged for the news of the Texas League by innings, which will be posted on the wall in plain figures, so everyone can tell just how they stand at the end of each inning.

### OLD MISSION BILLIARD PARLOR

B. J. CORN, Proprietor

Try a Want Ad in The News



# THE EVENING NEWS

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 7

ADA, OKLAHOMA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1910

NUMBER 13

## MONEY In The Bank

It's sort of a password to a man's reliability in the business world.

At the Oklahoma State Bank you have the advantage of a strong progressive bank whose policy is to give the same careful consideration to the smallest depositor as to the largest.

Along these lines, this bank is increasing its deposits every day. We should like to have yours.

Deposits Guaranteed

### Oklahoma State Bank

ADA, OKLAHOMA W. D. HAYS, CASHIER.  
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Get a Little Sunshine in Your Home  
and on Your Furniture and Be Happy

### The Best Varnishes and Stain On The Market

Come and Let Us Show You  
Don't Forget the Wall Paper

### The Crescent Drug Store

Telephone 18

Dr. F. Z. Holley, Prop.



A Little Different  
From the Rest  
are the

## GENTLEMEN

Who Are  
Wearing

The "Clothes Beautiful"

Made and  
Designed by

### Schloss Bros. & Co.

of Baltimore and New York

There's a certain indefinable air of style and elegance about these Master Tailored Clothes not found in others.

A Little More Tone  
A Little More Class  
A Little More Distinction

A whole lot more service  
and yet they cost no more  
than the ordinary.

## \$15 to \$35

and all the rest that goes to make a well-dressed man

The stock is superb—it is complete. Every new style in shirts and-neckwear is here. The newest "kinks" in hats and the latest in oxfords and half hose. Come and look them over.

## C. R. Drummond

Welcome—Thrice Welcome

Outfitter For Men

Ada, Oklahoma

## DEMOCRATS WIN IN G.O.P. STRONGHOLD

ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY,  
N. Y., SENDS DEMOCRAT TO  
CONGRESS.

## REPUBLICANS OVERWHELMED

Republican Majority of 10,000 Con-  
verted to Democratic Majority  
of 6,000.

\*\*\*\*\*  
DEMOCRATS NOW PREDICT  
VICTORY IN N. Y. STATE.  
Albany, N. Y., April 19.—The  
crushing defeat today of George  
W. Aldridge, for twenty years  
one of the war horses in the re-  
publican state organization, has  
startled the republicans who are  
gathered here from all sections  
of the state, and has lifted the  
democrats to pinnacles of ex-  
ultation. Leaders of both par-  
ties regard it as the death blow  
to the leadership of Mr. Ald-  
ridge. Democrats declare that it  
spells victory for the democrats  
in the state next fall when the  
state ticket and representatives  
in congress will be elected, and  
they go further and state that it  
points to the election in 1912 of  
a democratic president on the is-  
sue of the high cost of living.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Rochester, N. Y., April 19.—The  
rock-ribbed republican county of  
Monroe, which for the last twenty  
years has rolled up republican ma-  
jorities of all the way from 5,000 to  
12,000, was shaken by a political  
earthquake today that penetrated and  
convulsed to the deepest strata of  
republicanism, and when the trem-  
blings ceased with the close of the  
polls at 5 o'clock this afternoon one  
survey of the ruins disclosed the de-  
feat of George Washington Aldridge,  
self-nominated candidate for con-  
gress to fill the vacancy in the Thir-  
ty-Second District caused by the  
death of James Breck Perkins, by a  
plurality of nearly 6,000 votes.

The exact figures, which will be  
but slightly revised by the official  
cannass, show that James S. Havens,  
the democratic candidate, has been  
elected by 5,831 votes. Mr. Havens  
carried the city by a plurality of 3746  
and the towns by 2,885. The republi-  
can candidate, in the city which he  
has virtually controlled for twenty  
years, carried but five out of the  
twenty-two wards, and of the nine-  
teen towns, where the ramifications  
of the republican majority was sup-  
posed to be most firmly entrenched,  
he carried but three.

**Election Is Landslide.**  
The result of the election is a land-  
slide, the magnitude of which the  
most sanguine democratic leaders has  
not hoped for. In the closing hours  
of the campaign, when reports of a  
roseate hue were carried to head-  
quarters by the district leaders, in-  
dicating a decisive victory for the  
democratic candidate by probably  
some 3,000 or 4,000 plurality, the  
most conservative of the leaders  
were loath to believe it and advised  
a more conservative estimate. The re-  
turns tonight show that the most  
optimistic estimates of Mr. Havens'  
plurality were justified.

An analysis of the returns in the  
city of Rochester shows that George  
W. Aldridge lost more than half of  
the city's normal republican vote. Of  
the 33,032 votes cast in the city for  
the major candidates, Aldridge polled  
only 14,642. In 1908, out of only 31-  
477 votes cast for the two major  
candidates, the late James Breck  
Perkins polled 32,846.

This is a turnover in the city of  
Rochester alone of 9,861 votes in fa-  
vor of the democratic candidate. It is  
a greater reversal than even ap-  
pears on the surface, for Aldridge  
made gains in several of the demo-  
cratic wards; therefore, it is not too  
much to claim that there was a  
change in today's election of from 11,  
000 to 12,000 in the republican vote  
of the city. But the great significance  
of the vote is the tremendous  
changes in the strong republican

## "Breaking to Harness"

is pretty lively work sometimes; but if it's well done, the results are usually good. We've broken a lot of high-spirited fellows to our clothes; and we expect to keep on doing it. The man we especially like to "tackle" is the fellow who thinks we can't persuade him that these fine clothes, made for us by

## Hart, Schaffner & Marx

are better than any he gets made to measure; better for him; economy for him; better style, better quality. We're convincing a lot of just such skeptics right along. The clothes do it; all we have to do is to get them tried on. Men are sometimes a little stubborn about that, but once they get into the clothes, that settles it. They're the best, the most economical the most stylish, and about the only clothes that you know are all wool.

We like to get the other fellow, too, who thinks these clothes are too high priced; he's easy, if he once gets started; the economy is too apparent.

## SPRING SUITS

New suits in grays, tans, blues;  
fancy mixtures, snappy new pat-  
terns, very stunning creations

\$20 to \$35

Other good  
lines from

\$10 to \$15

Great line of fine furnishings; shirts, neckwear, hosiery, underwear. Best hats made.

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes

John B. Stetson Hats

Manhattan Shirts

Hanan Shoes  
Burt & Packard  
Guaranteed Patent  
SHOES \$4, \$5, \$6

## I. HARRIS

SPECIALIST IN GOOD CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS

MEET ME IN ROLLOV CORNER

Carhart Overalls

W. L. Douglass

SHOES \$2.50, \$3.50

ward, some of which gave a demo-  
cratic plurality for the first time in  
the history of the city. All over the  
city the republican Gibraltars were  
levelled, the most marked democratic  
victory being in the hitherto invul-  
nerable Twelfth Ward, where Mr.  
Havens was given a plurality of 1-  
562. In the normal democratic wards  
where it is alleged considerable  
colonization and illegal voting took  
place today, Havens received small  
pluralities.

## CENSUS ENUMERATOR HAS COURTS AT HIS CALL

People Must Give Him All He Asks  
or Be in Contempt.

Oklahoma City, April 20.—"Any  
person who refuses to answer ques-  
tions of the census enumerators will  
be reported to the census office at  
Washington and will be brought be-  
fore the supreme court of the United  
States for contempt, and prose-  
cuted to the extent of the law," said  
J. H. Langston, supervisor of the  
census of the second congressional  
district, Tuesday. "We will get the  
information if we have to take peo-  
ple in the courts to do it, but as yet  
only two or three persons have in-  
structed the enumerators to visit  
those persons again, and if the in-  
formation is refused the Washington  
office must be notified."

Supervisor Langston received a tel-  
egram Tuesday that one enumerator  
at Clinton had quit work. In less  
than an hour his successor was at  
work. Six enumerators have quit the  
work in this district, but Mr. Lang-  
ston has been successful in securing  
other enumerators.

## JAIL BETTER THAN PAYING POLI TAX SAYS SOCIALIST

Grafton, Ill., April 19.—Because J.  
J. Keon, a socialist leader in this  
district, has refused to pay a poli  
tax of \$1.50, he began this afternoon  
a sentence of six months imprison-  
ment. The city hall has been con-  
verted into a jail by screening the  
windows with chicken wire and Keon  
declares he will serve his full time  
rather than pay the tax or work it  
out at 75 cents a day. He holds such  
a tax is unconstitutional. His con-  
viction was secured on third trial. A  
deputy has been sworn in to look  
after him.

Bring Us Your

## Prescriptions and Family Recipes

### Ramsey Drug Co.

Phone 6 "We're in Business For Your Health"

### Hotel Arrivals.

Harris—D. M. Crawford, St. Louis;  
C. S. McCoy, Oklahoma City; L. C.  
Robinson, Dallas; Mr. and Mrs. J. L.  
Thomas, Roff; Ed O. Thomas, Roff;  
Mrs. C. A. Anderson, Oklahoma City;  
Miss Carda Bradley, Oklahoma City;  
D. V. McClure, Sulphur; H. B. Gibbs,  
Kansas City; W. T. Lord, Chicago.  
Byrd—Clara Hays, City; A. R.  
Rhea, City, Mrs. Alma Carr, Aboka.

The Christian ladies will give a  
candy bazaar Thursday at the Ada  
Drug store. D. W. Holman, proprie-  
tor. Home-made candy for sale. 2t



## ELKAY'S STRAW HAT CLEANER

The best straw hat clean-  
er ever put on the market.  
It turns the oldest, most  
discolored straw white  
and stainless.  
Don't throw away last  
summer's straw hat—  
just try Elkay's on it  
Sold in two sizes, 16c  
and 25c.

Don't  
Worry  
Watch Us  
Grow  
You Need  
Drug  
Service  
We Can  
Furnish It  
The  
G. M. C.  
Way

Gwin &  
Mays Co.  
The Ada Druggists  
5th Rexall  
Store



# HIS OPENING SPEECH

At Altus, Jackson Co., Okla.,  
Tuesday, April 19, 1910

THIS SPEECH WAS DELIVERED TO A LARGE CONCOURSE OF CITIZENS OF JACKSON, GREER, HARMON, TULMAN AND COMANCHE COUNTIES.

Fellow Citizens of Oklahoma:—  
Talleyrand, Napoleon's great premier, once said that language was made to "conceal" thought as well as to express it. Politicians usually follow this example; but in this speech, I shall not follow Talleyrand's but the old English rule, that language is made to express thought and that words are the signs of ideas.

In the discussion of principles giving my reason therefor, as candidate for governor, I shall stand for the same thing whether in the metropolis of the state, or amid the crags and peaks of Pushmataha or in the short grass plains of the Cimarron.

The speech I now intend delivering will be furnished to the press to be printed in full that the voter may be enabled to criticize it in the light in which one seeking such an important position should be criticized—his position on public questions, his reasons therefor, his language, diction, style, and rhetoric.

Much that I may say will read unlike the ordinary speech of the hustings, but rather heavy as a commentary on political science. I purposely deal with these abstruse questions, that the people may have an understanding of my system of government.

Democracy in government, brotherhood in its application to society, equality in rights and privileges as well as in duties and obligations, and universal education must be the aim of every state and the inexorable wish of every patriotic citizen of Oklahoma.

There is a measure of wisdom in the statement of Herbert Spencer: "The greatest protection now needed is protection from our protectors."

The best wishes of Oklahoma will be subserved by a return to the well known principle of the law of the old Roman Republic: "Salus reipublice suprema lex esto." Translated: Let the public good be the supreme law. We should know no interest but the public interest. Law and order, the protection of the rights of man, the protection of property and all the rights of every citizen of whatsoever calling or profession, is my supreme wish now and shall be my policy if elected governor of Oklahoma.

The best law giver is he who has the widest range of the knowledge of life—all elements of society—the mansions of the rich, the hovels, huts, and cabins of the poor—all institutions of learning, the churches of the pious and good and the slum and dens of debauchery and prostitution.

As governor I shall regard myself not entitled to that freedom of action or of personal habits that an individual or ordinary public officer would claim; but shall regard my position as one, no less official, requiring my following right example as affects morality, right living, and the social and economic welfare of the citizenship.

## Federal Questions not Discussed.

The question of the removal of restriction on Indian lands, the settlement of Indian estates under the jurisdiction of the federal government, retained by the Enabling Act, questions of the central bank, etc., are purely federal questions, with which I could have no more to do than a private citizen. These questions should be submitted to the candidates for Congress and the U. S. Senate, and as I am not a candidate for either of these positions, (and if I keep my present intentions will never be), I shall therefore refrain from discussing any federal question. Since the solution of problems relative to state government are so numerous as to require all the time, I shall devote my attention solely to them. Candidates for state office making an issue of federal questions could do no other than impress the citizen that he is trying to dodge the questions with which he will be charged in the event of election. As I view it I am not called upon to take sides between every dog fight (whether between those of two or four legs) or give my opinion upon questions with which I shall be unconcerned as an officer, but that I am charged with declaring my position upon any or all questions arising in the campaign or likely to arise in the administration, during the next four years of state government. First, I favor the further and the complete vitalization of the constitution, that the people may feel all its beneficent provisions.

## Silent On Constitutional Amendments

Since the constitution provides that amendments thereto may be either initiated or submitted by a majority vote of the legislature and it is beyond the power of the governor to veto, I shall purposely omit the discussion of either of the proposed amendments before the people: First, for the lack of time, and second, it is not within the power of the governor to determine as in the enactment of laws, but I shall bow to the

majority will, irrespective of my personal convictions therein.

## Cabin of State.

In the building of Oklahoma, largely a state manufactured—it did not grow as other states grew—we may be likened unto some pioneer going into the primeval forests with intent to erect him a home and clear out a farm. Some years ago this was the course I was required to pursue. With some helpers I hurriedly chopped down the trees of the forest, newed and scalped them and fitted them into the walls; rived out boards, covered it, and with lumber floored it, and immediately moved in—this typical pioneer cabin. I felt that I had built a home every log of which was sound; was either of walnut or heart of oak. Putting it together in a hurry, leaving the ends and the corners projecting, I found myself occasionally, when compelled to move about the premises, especially at night, bumping my head upon the corners of these protruding logs. I felt the chilling blast of the blizzard howling through the cracks, and then realized that other work must be done. I immediately set to work to correct the oversight in the building—sawed down the corners, rived out chinking, wedged them into the walls, and filled the crevices with mortar, to protect myself from bumping my head against these protruding ends and from the chilling blast of the north winds. Likewise, the Oklahoma state government, built in a hurry—manufactured in a rush of time. Every log is sound; it is either Bole d'arc, walnut, or heart of oak. It will stand up amid the storms and vicissitudes of anarchy and strife, or against the power of predatory wealth and "the sharp quill of law," invented by hired attorneys; but, like my cabin, we have left here and there protruding ends on the corners against which the citizen has bumped his head; loop holes as yet open, and this house—this "Cabin of State"—yet requires the hewing down of the walls, the sawing of the protruding corners, chinking the cracks and loop holes through which revenues escape and the enemies of good government enter. I was at the log rolling and the building of this "Cabin of State." I saw then and I see now the pruning down necessary, the loop holes to be chinked and "daubed" to complete this dwelling place for the citizenship of Oklahoma for their protection from the blasts of predatory wealth and the onslaughts of their hired attorneys and representatives, as well as the leaks of petty graft and official peculation, and it is my fondest hope to complete this work, so wisely begun.

## Oklahoma, A Manufactured State

Oklahoma is a manufactured state. We can trace the original thirteen colonies and the settlement of the states growing up in the Northwest Territory by different epochs characterized by discovery, colonization, growth of territorial government and development of a distinct local idea, while in eighteen short years, in one man's life time, Oklahoma was settled, and crowded through this period of years' successive periods up to a full officered state government, settled by a citizenship of the extreme north and of the extreme south; with the sedate easterner and the push and energy of the westerner, coming together with preconceived notions of law, government, and civilization, provoking conflicting traditions of mind on mind and thought on thought—it can not be claimed that there is a distinctive Oklahoma idea, but from out these conflicts and modified opinions will step forth a civilization neither north, south, east nor west, but one partaking of the best elements of all sections, until we confidently believe that Oklahoma will mark the highest summit in the mountain range of all civilization, not alone in material prosperity and happiness, but in intelligence and moral activity, whither the race has ever tended—will be the discriminating judgment of posterity, who look not at the privileged few—for whose benefit the nations of the earth (America's states as well) seem hitherto to have framed their institutions—but upon the whole population.

## Middle Class Defined.

The great middle class—of which type the average man is most representative—in all ages of the world, in every form of government whatsoever, have been the stalwart preservers of civilization, liberty, and progress of mankind. It might require a definition of the term "middle class." Oft-times discussions are engendered between persons upon a misunderstanding of terms employed, when in truth there is no difference on principle between them. The democratic party in 1884 enunciated the doctrine that there were two elements equally hurtful to a republic, the very rich and the very poor. Used expressive of extremes of society, to my thinking it is more nearly correct to say that there are two elements equally dangerous to society, the idle rich and the idle poor, the duke and the tramp, the cormorant and the commune, which at once spawn the millionaire and the pauper. But however correct this may be, it is nevertheless true that all must depend upon the energy, the intelligence and the humane regard for mankind, of property, and of law and order, of the great middle class—the average man. The earliest political writers, notably socialist writers, such as Karl Marx, Ingles and Rodbertus, divide mankind as to their interests, into "capitalist," "burgess" and "pro-

letariat." They defined capitalist as that class which seeks special privileges at the expense of the other classes; that proletariat—an unskilled, uneducated person, having neither property, country nor home; nor family or religious ties or sentiments; the burgess—representing the bulk of mankind between those two extremes—one believing, a few men shall own everything, the other that no man shall own anything—the skilled laborers, the average professional man not in the employ of trusts, the farmer and the tradesman or merchant who seeks to do a legitimate business under equitable laws, constitute the bulk of the burgess. I give you these various definitions that out of the lot you may come to what I mean by the average man, which I distinguish as that class set away and lying between the privilege seeking and idle rich and the hopeless, indolent, idle poor.

It is a mistake to divide mankind according to their occupations; it is more proper to divide them according to their interests as the same are associated with that of their fellow man pursuing other vocations or callings. The average tradesman or merchant, the average professional man, the farmer and laborer so far as political institutions, laws, and administration have much in common when they proceed upon the understanding and desire that each will "live and let live;" that each will perform his duty as an integral part of society without asking for special favors or privileges either to be written into the law or of the ruling class, and it is from this reason and basic principle which has enabled me to have but little controversy from this class, by whose support I expect to win this nomination in August and the election in November, because it is this class that most appreciate honest, wise, and brave service.

## Good Roads And Bridges.

Good roads and bridges and facilities for travel; the transportation of vehicles, farm products, and passengers are more important to an advancing civilization than any other element of progress—laws in aid of same are those in which every citizen in the state is interested and directly benefitted. Good roads increase the motor power of the farmer's team, shorten his distance to market, increase the freight facilities; makes possible rural free delivery and the parcels post; aids in education, and makes easy building rural high schools; it builds towns, cities, and marts of trade, increases the sales of the merchant, improves the condition of society, makes more attractive the home, and exalts the march of civilization and human progress. Without expressing to you details, it will be my purpose to make the strongest possible strides toward better roads in Oklahoma, and as a means to accomplish this end I shall favor the working of state convicts on the public roads as the best means of accomplishing this work and preventing their competition with honest labor.

## Education.

In the progress and development of society much depends upon a sound system of education, and a wise public school system depends largely upon the qualification and remuneration of the faithful teacher.

In the organization of our state government great strides of progress have been made in the matter of school buildings, assessment and levy of taxation, but something more is needed to insure a sound, healthy public school system. My experience in the past has taught me that while money is necessary it requires something more than money, more than school buildings, more than faithful, capable, well paid teachers. There must be a public school sentiment, a healthy desire in each and every district and community to gain the best possible intellectual uplift, and this can not be done, with all the other necessities, unless politics and creeds can be kept out of the public school. Partisanship and religious creeds have no place in the school room. The every teacher, as well as every other good citizen, should belong to some political party, having in view the betterment of the conditions of the country; he should have his views with reference to the whole some teachings of the Christian religion, but they should be left outside of the school yard gate. In other words, it is not necessary that the teacher should profess to be a non-partisan or non-conformist to any creed. Usually these classes have more creed and more partisanship than the ordinary professed partisan. But the point I desire to make is they should have no connection in the selection of a board of school trustees; nor should they be thought of in the selection of a teacher, the assessment of revenues or the building of school houses, except to prevent their abuse; nor should the teacher use them except upon occasions when he is called upon to exercise them solely as a citizen. With a diffusion of knowledge and general information there is no safety under any system of popular government and the greater power the people possess the greater the danger in the hands of an ignorant and vicious voter. Surely, under our laws for popular government every man is interested in every child's education. Never should we bewail as did Solon, the world's first law giver, when he said: "I have given the people not the best laws, but the best they were fitted to receive." With an intelligent, honest, brave, con-

sistent citizenship Oklahoma can have the "best laws."

In the enactment of our educational code we have wisely provided that every child in the state shall be sent to school for at least three months in each and every year. If not to the public school, then to some other school, or provide some other means of education.

## Free Text Books.

In this case we are confronted with many poor families whose children are too young to assist the parent in gaining a livelihood and yet the parent is too poor to purchase their books. When the child is older, or has reached the age when the ordinary child has passed the primary grades, he can earn sufficient money with which to purchase his books, and it is necessary that the state, along with free tuition, free school houses and free teachers, shall furnish text books to those in the primary grade, to insure the attendance of all at school. The books required, even under the present system, which in some instances are too many books, would cost an aggregate sum of but \$177,000 to furnish text books to every child in the three first grades attending public school. Of what use is a compulsory free school system when the child is not old enough to earn sufficient money to purchase the books and the parent is unable to buy them? One would object and say "let's furnish those only who are too poor to make the purchase," as does Iowa, but the effect of this distinction would be corrupting to the minds of the pupil not alone of the poor, but to the children of the rich, when taunted as being paupers I should not want my child sitting at the same desk or one nearby to be gloating over the condition of another whose parents were poor, with the taunt, "My papa can buy me books, but your papa is a pauper." This thought imbued from general conversation would injure my child as much as it would injure the other. The supercilious air gained in such comments would instill in his breast greater evil than the sting of poverty in the other. Hence, the only solution is to furnish each and every child in a given class or grade a free book where anyone in the same grade is thus furnished, if free tuition, free school houses, free desk, and free teachers are to be furnished, what lack of wisdom is there in free books? The state can well afford, without material decrease in revenue, to furnish the books to those in such grades. When the child grows older, whether the parent be able to furnish them or not, he will be old enough to earn money with which to purchase for himself the books required in his grade.

## Normal School Board.

The Regents of the Normals should be revised so as to eliminate the State Superintendent. Under the present method he can "can" the Normal teachers and force them to lump in their associations wherein his political interests are at stake—petty factional politics—the very worst kind of politics; and too exacting upon the mainly independence of the teacher, who is compelled to choose between his self respect and his wife and children whose bread comes by his Normal chair.

## State University and Higher Education.

There are two systems of education, the industrial and the classical school. In the past, because of its greater difficulty of accomplishment, I have devoted my attention toward perfecting a strong, healthy industrial system of education in Oklahoma. We feel that this has been solved and now my attention shall be devoted to the classical school, equally necessary for the benefit of the whole society. Money alone can not make a university or a public school. Our university, which ought to be the greatest in the land, is organized upon a wrong principle and basis of management and falls to have that connecting link with the Normals and other high schools to insure the greatest enrollment. The Board of Regents for the State University should be revised, and this connecting link for matriculation and management of this institution will need complete revision. We have room for one university, and it ought to be the greatest in the United States. It can be made so without increase of appropriation. I may say it can be made better even with less appropriation. I should invite the wisdom, experience, and training of the strongest educators in the land toward the upbuilding of the state university and making it the capstone of the classical school as we have built up and made the state A & M college the capstone of the industrial school, whose attendance, surpasses any other state except three. Likewise the attendance of the State University of Oklahoma will grow and with it all the forces of education and civilization—influences which such institutions vouchsafe in Republics. Both schools are required in Oklahoma, if we are to subserve the best interests of society.

We have but begun the march of progress; and have yet to breast the long slope up the Pike's Peak of our civilization. The burden is upon us to scale these heights or we must need slide back again through a period of squallid decay, leaving nothing gained for the race and the progress of man during the many strenuous centuries through which he has passed—dare we cowardly decline the arduous step?

## Agricultural Education and Improvement.

Oklahoma has wisely inaugurated a new policy in agricultural education

and improvement, the dream of every man who has deeply studied the subject, and which meets with the approval of the best informed men of the country thereupon. Our A & M college at Stillwater already has the largest enrollment of pupils, save and except three, of any state in the Republic, due for the most part to the wise system which we have inaugurated; and the Clause providing for the teaching of the elements of agriculture and domestic sciences in all the common schools of the state, placed into the constitution upon my own motion from the floor of the convention, is now, and will, in the future, be the one clause of greatest uplift and improvement to the farmers of the state above that of any other. The creation of a Board of Regents for all A & M colleges to be composed of farmers elected by delegates from the farmers institute of the different counties has solved the questions of A & M colleges. The efficiency and economy of expenditure of funds in the state by this Board has justified all that was claimed and all expectation of this system in its creation. The establishment of the six branch A & M colleges, costing but \$20,000 each for operating expenses, and an aggregate sum for these six not exceeding the cost of one Normal institution, will prove the farmers' high school, and will be, not only at small cost proportionately, but will insure educated farmers for the farm.

While other states continue selecting a Board of Regents by the governor, composed usually of a class of politicians selected because no other place can be provided for them, will leave those institutions in other states as they have been in the past, mere high schools or colleges, with but little benefit to the farmer. Already other states, heretofore hide-bound with the rule of politicians of these several schools, are beginning the agitation to adopt the Oklahoma system.

## Rural High Schools.

Moreover, I look forward to the day when every rural school district of the state will be organized with an area of not less than thirty-six square miles, having one central building, graded so as to bring to the door of every farmer a high school, thereby retaining the energy, the intelligence, and the wealth of the country, retarding their drifting to the cities, congesting city life to the detriment of rural life and conditions. The complete establishment of a system of rural high schools presupposes good roads—they go together. These districts can not be organized without easy facilities for transportation. Hand in hand with the progress of the building of good roads will this work go on until it is consummated, and I pledge to use my power to bring about the establishment of good roads and with them these rural high schools, beginning immediately to make provision, with assistance from the state government, for the construction of such buildings in every district where the roads make it possible to do so.

## State School Lands.

A question of vital importance is what disposition shall be made of the school and public lands of the state. In the solution of this question much depends upon the cost of management, leasing and collecting rentals. In the very nature of business the size of business managed by one man or board must depend upon the maximum-unit. In matters of business, routine in their nature, the maximum unit under one control is much larger than in those where there is greater detail. For this reason a great railroad system may be under one management. For this reason the business unit in the mercantile world is still less, and it would be impossible for one man or one board to control even all the department stores of the country. Likewise the business unit of farm lands is still smaller. Hence in the management of lands it requires greater expenditure to manage with economy and success than it does in great railroad properties, or other business routine in its nature. In the management of farm lands by the state either the cost will be very great or the rental will be inadequate. Therefore profits arising from rental or lease of lands is smaller than the expenditure justifies, or even the interest upon the investment in the land would produce. Since the state already has entered upon the policy of selling one third of the land I see no reason why but the remaining part should be sold. It will cost the same amount to maintain a department for this purpose as it would to maintain a department for the whole area as you have exceeded a maximum business-unit under one management. I therefore favor the sale of all public lands of the state under the principle of the American homestead laws, on long time payment at a low rate of interest, giving, where the Enabling Act and the Constitution require it, the preference right, and, wherever it is possible, to limit the sale to not more than one quarter section to any one person, consistent with the Enabling Act and the Constitution.

## Appointive Power.

As governor I shall be charged with the responsibility of making sundry appointments to public office. My position is that the man who is successful or capable of success in a given line of business is fitted and is the only person who is fitted for public office; that the ward heeler or ordinary politician who is fitted only for politics is unfitted for public office. The man who is not sober, upright, honest, courageous in private life, will not be sober, upright, honest and



by my fixed policy to appoint from among the citizens of the state those qualified for public office, requiring them to devote their time to the duties of such office. Whenever or wherever one proves unfaithful or incompetent, I shall quickly and immediately relieve him of that position and appoint some one who can and will "make good." Public office is a public trust, and should not be bartered away for personal gain, political advantage or promotion by the appointive power. He should be expected to remember with gratitude his friends until the claim of his friends conflicts with that of the public, and whenever or wherever the same arises it is the duty of the appointive power to take the side of the public even as against his friend. My purpose would be to install a strong, efficient and economic government, and my definition of a qualified officer is an honest, wise, and brave man. I would trust my life my property and my government in the hands of an honest, wise and brave man, but I would hesitate under stressful condition, to trust anything to any person lacking either.

#### Vitalizing Art. 22.

Vitalizing article 22 of the constitution is important. Bad laws produce a revolutionary tendency. Wholesome laws do little else than produce tendencies for good. It will be observed that the protection of the home, encouraging home building, home buying and small home ownership, is the central idea in this speech, and is the basic principle to consider in the formation of government. A complete vitalization of this article, together with the enactment of other laws herein proposed, will be necessary to continue the increase in home ownership. In the other states the number of homes have been decreasing for the past thirty years. I am glad to note that under the present law, incomplete as they are, home ownership increased last year fifteen per cent in Oklahoma.

#### Labor Legislation.

My record both in the constitutional convention and the first legislature ought to inspire confidence of the laboring men of the state. My position upon the fellow servant law, upon the law preventing the working of women and children in underground mines, of children in any specific dangerous manufacture or other harmful occupation of recognized danger to health, morals, or bodily safety, upon the question of arbitration and other limitations exacting upon the cause of labor. I voted for every provision in the interest of labor found in the constitution. I voted for every law enacted for the benefit of labor in the first legislature and no amendment was tacked to a bill unless it received my approval, as will be disclosed by the printed journals of the House, so that if the laboring man be proud of these laws he must be proud of my position upon them. True, every bill except Senate Bill 44, which was drawn in my office with the assistance of the Hon. John R. McCalla, had amendments attached to them in the House, some of those over the protests of certain professed labor leaders, but which amendments for the most part were necessary to render these bills constitutional, and some of them to save labor itself, namely: The bill requiring electric headlights with 1500 candle power, by making an exception that switch engines should not be equipped with such electric headlights. In the contest for the passage of these bills when differences arose upon detail I was importuned by friends to let them pass as they were whether constitutional or not, but my reply then is my excuse now for my position, that I did not propose to hand the laboring man at home, who was not around the legislature to help his cause, a "gold brick" by having such laws declared unconstitutional, and that whatever laws should pass the first legislature should be laws that would stand up before the courts of the country giving the laboring man that assistance he so much desired and needed. I might have angered one or two self-styled leaders by the position I took, but certainly not the laboring man who would feel the effect of these laws after bitter contest in the state and federal courts and found that they conform to the spirit of the constitution of the state and the United States. He would be satisfied with that position and I have but to point to the labor laws of Oklahoma, found both in the constitution and the statutes vitalizing the same and the decisions of the courts of the country to sustain the position which I in the first legislature maintained. I did not promise everything but I kept all I promised—has any other done as much?

I am in favor of such other and further legislation in the interest of labor that will protect them from cruelty, heartlessness and unreasonable requirements, and strictly am I in favor, as I favored in the first legislature, a full crew bill, with details patterned on the Texas law, using the term "white" as applied to brakemen governing full crews on freight and passenger trains in that state.

#### Taxation And Revenue.

I favor the principle of taxation on incomes, legacies, and untaxed gross production. Taxes should be prorated among all the citizens and all property of the state. The wealthiest and most powerful corporation should be made to pay its share proportionate to its wealth, no more, no less; and the farmer and every class should pay in like proportion. No class should be taxed out of existence, nor

should any class escape its just proportion. As governor, I shall strive to subserve this policy.

In this connection, I have to state in reply to many inquiries relative to the payment of taxes on Indian lands that I have paid this tax as disclosed by the following certificate:

Tishomingo, Okla., Mar. 24, 1918.

To Whom It May Concern:

As Treasurer of Johnston County, I hereby certify that heretofore Wm. H. Murray paid all taxes in full upon his property, consisting of lands allotted by himself, his wife and children and tracts he had purchased, as disclosed by the record, and that he paid all taxes due each payment since the admission of the state of Oklahoma into the Union, including the year 1908-09.

Respectfully,

V. F. EUBANK,  
Treasurer Johnston County.

The Indians have secured injunction against the collection of this tax. It is, therefore, a legal question to be finally determined by the Courts, as is the tax on Railroads, which have secured like injunctions. I should give the Attorney General instructions to push these questions to a speedy determination in the interest of the state which needs these revenues.

#### Guarantee Bank Law.

In line with my record as member and speaker of the first legislature when the guaranty bank law was enacted, I stand for this law, recognizing however that it was an experiment, and that time and experience will be necessary to perfect this principle, which I regard now, under the experience and vicissitudes under which it was enforced, as a fixed policy in the Oklahoma code. As in the beginning I still oppose the formation of the board, especially the placing of the Lieutenant Governor on such board, because he is in every essential a legislative officer. He is executive only in expectancy and under certain contingencies expressly provided by the constitution. I can not conceive how a member of the legislative branch, consonant to the spirit of the constitution, can serve in that of executive.

#### Safeguarding the School Funds.

I should further recommend the enactment of a provision affecting not only the guarantee bank fund but the school fund, and all public funds, or other funds under the control of the state, prohibiting, under severe penalty, the loaning of these funds to any state officer or any member of the legislature, or loaning to or depositing any such funds in any bank in which any such officer owns stock. This law will be necessary because the need for funds under pressure and stress of speculation some officer in charge or with a "pull" may over run the limit by securing deposits in his own bank, or some bank in which he owns stock, funds in excess of the limit of law and contrary to proper safeguard of such public funds. The surest remedy is a complete prohibition of such loans or deposits. This doctrine is in line with all banking laws and principles, which prevent bank officers using the bank's funds.

Permit me to illustrate how a state treasurer desiring to deposit public funds in a bank in which he himself is interested may appear to be serving the public because there is no loan of the money itself and yet practicing a consummate "skin game" upon the public. Suppose the state treasurer had a brother or some other relative in the banking business, and that he were to deposit a million dollars of the school fund in this bank, or in the absence of a school fund, some of the public funds appropriated by the legislature, leaving the warrants unpaid, which draw six per cent interest during all the time of their outstanding. The state treasurer and his associates in this deal, true, could show where the money is, but would be privately loaning it out at say ten per cent interest, the people would be losing the six per cent upon the warrants outstanding while he and his associates would be gaining seven per cent interest, or the difference between three per cent, the state's charge for the deposit, and the amount at which they loaned this sum. A uniform deposit in such an institution of a million dollars for four years, reaping a net profit of seven per cent interest, would make two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, a snug sum to be divided up between the state treasurer and his associates or relatives.

#### Loaning The School Funds.

In line with a broad public policy and consonant to the spirit of the constitutional provision authorizing the loan of the school funds upon improved farm real estate, my construction is that these funds were intended to be loaned only to men desiring to improve their home or buy one. I should therefore rigidly adhere to the rule of never loaning this class of funds to any land speculator, or to any money lender, bank or trust company which borrowing the sum would take advantage of a five per cent loan and speculate upon the funds at a higher rate to which the people are entitled as they are not enabled to go into the money market and borrow money at low rates of interest. I should use every power of the state government consonant with the protection of these funds and the preservation of the state's credit toward encouraging home ownership and the acquiring of homes by the homeless; and I can conceive of no policy more derogatory to this principle than the loan of these funds to land speculators, public officers with a political pull or to money lenders, and if elected this shall never

be done if the people elect this class of officers who constitute the Board of Land Commissioners, holding a like policy—I do not mean by word "loan" to refuse to deposit these funds in banks pending the loaning of them.

What of a country though pillowed with mountains of gold and wealth, but with despairing gloom of ruined homes and hopes? Under such a law of balances there are no compensations. Better far leave those homes and hopes stripped of that gold—of all luxury and wealth.

#### Public Fund Deposits To Draw Interest.

A law should be passed whereby deposits of public funds of every nature for any length of time should bear interest. I am informed that in one of our greatest cities the treasurer of the school board is in one bank and the treasurer of the city is in another. One is a democrat, the other a republican, and it is suggested that these men combine issues to the extent of never fighting one another so that the public funds may find deposit in their respective banks free of interest while on such deposit. Whereas, it is estimated that if they were compelled to bear a rate of two and one half per cent as is paid to the county and three as is paid to the state, these respective districts would have added in the nature of interest not less than \$20,000 which now goes into the coffers of the snap bankers who hold these official positions.

#### Good Men to Office Urged.

I can not too strongly urge on the people of Oklahoma the necessity of electing good officers from governor down to constable. Indeed, for the most part high taxes are rather local and are assessed for schools, township, and county government rather than for the state, showing as great necessity for having honest, capable and fearless men for county and township officers, especially county commissioners and tax levying boards, as it is to elect the proper man for governor of the state. The first quality to be considered in all these officers is honesty and character. No man should be nominated and elected to public office, from the highest to the lowest, whose character is so disreputable that you wouldn't invite him to your own home, and so dependent are the various officers, precinct, county, and state, their official duties so interwoven, as to make it important for the election of good men for all places.

If you nominate and elect me governor I especially desire that you take the pains to elect all other officers with greatest care. Select with especial care the state officers who will serve as members of the boards of which I will be a member, to-wit: The School Land Board, the Banking Board, the Board of Pardons, Board of Education, and in fact all others. The members of the legislature of both House and Senate should be not only honest men but capable men. Your county commissioners and your precinct officers should be men of sound judgment, of spotless integrity. Your county judge, your county attorney, and indeed every other officer, should have your careful and watchful eye. If you will nominate such men from the highest to the lowest with the same care that you exercised in electing the delegates to the constitutional convention, I promise you during the next four years we will not only have the best government and most satisfactory government of any state in the Union, but we will have the most economic and efficient government of any period of four years ever known on this continent.

To insure right official conduct the people themselves must exercise right conduct. They should be ready, anxious and willing to uphold the public officer in his effort to enforce the law whether they like the law or not and demand of every officer the enforcement of the law, not harshly but sensibly and in the spirit of fellow citizenship. If the courts of the country are to be expected to uphold the provisions of the constitution in the enforcement of the law, and not to declare the same unconstitutional, as under the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States, the rock upon which more wholesome legislation has gone to wreck than all others, the people themselves must be consistent upon the constitution. When the constitution provided that the secretary of state, the auditor, and certain other state officers, should not succeed themselves it was done in response to the people's desire that political machines should not be built up in Oklahoma. It was never once dreamed that these officers and others should swap positions and evade technically yet violate the constitution in spirit. If the people's right nomination and election fail to conform to this provision, as well as every other provision of the constitution, in spirit, what may we expect of our judiciary when they come to deal with wholesome laws enacted for the people's welfare and benefit? I may be excused to show you my consistency in obeying that clause of the constitution which had as its original intent the breaking down of political machines, which have always, and under all systems of government, proven the most disastrous. If the constitution is followed it would enable any man to come fresh from the people and rise to the highest office within their gift. I retired from office on May 26th, 1908. Since that date I have held no office, and I have obeyed the technical provisions of that clause and obeyed it in spirit. I have no political machine or

lineup. Have made no private promise to anyone—no promise of appointment to office and I shall not make any. I only have the most unselfish lot of friends that ever followed a candidate into political battle. The makers of the constitution of course understood that the "Commissioners," or the heads of the various departments of the state government called commissioners, in their very nature requiring technical information would in many instances require the re-election for many periods of years perhaps of the men best fitted by reason of that technical information for these various positions, but four years is a term long enough for every state officer who does not come within that technical qualification.

Let the people set that pace of consistency of an honest effort to uphold the officer's hands and to decry wrong doing and hold to a uniform application of law toward all citizens irrespective of wealth, station in life or political pull, and then elect officers from the lowest to the highest who will keep pace with the example they set themselves. In this connection I might repeat to you an illustration quoted by James Bryce in his celebrated work, "The American Common wealth" written thirty years ago, in which he says: "A prominent New Yorker once said to me, speaking of one of the Chief Justices of the city: 'I don't think him such a bad fellow; he has always been friendly to me, and would give me a midnight injunction or do anything else for me at a moment's notice, but of course he is the last person I would dream of asking to my house.' This was but an indirect means of telling Mr. Bryce that this judge was a moral reprobate. And when Mr. Bryce put it into that splendid work, which, to my notion, is the soundest, clearest criticism of American institutions yet written in the English language, what a scathing rebuke to New York's judiciary was thus placed in print! Will the people of Oklahoma by their actions permit such to be said of their courts or their state officers; their county officers or their precinct officers, or will they look into their character for honesty, fair dealing and moral rectitude; their ability; their courage to do their duty under fire, or will they by their actions permit a repetition of this same statement in Oklahoma?"

#### Judiciary Reform.

The greatest need is the reform of our judicial system, and procedure. A procedure suited for the citizenry four hundred years ago is antiquated at this day. Business is too rushing, changes are too quickly making and forming to permit the continuation of the defeat of justice by mere technicalities in procedure.

The environment of the "candidate for judge" in his effort to succeed in the election, surrounded as he is after election in many instances render it difficult for him to do the "square" thing even when he is disposed to do so, especially if he lack that splendid but rare character—moral courage. The tendency of the court to rule in favor of this or that lawyer who assisted him in the campaign or against this or that lawyer who opposed him and supported his opponent, if it affected only the attorneys at the bar we would be disposed to admit the discrimination not so bad; but it affects the attorney only so far as it minimizes his ability to secure a lucrative practice. The direct effect is upon the client, the people who pay the tax, and for whose interest the court is created. In other instances you will observe, because this lawyer or that lawyer happened to be a prominent democrat or republican and the court holding reverse views, or perhaps the same view held by the opposing counsel, the question of politics enters into the decision of the court upon the admission of testimony or the charge to the jury.

By reason of these facts I desire to make a suggestion to change the entire method of holding the district trial courts in Oklahoma. This is not new, but was borrowed from the state of North Carolina, where this law has been in force for more than half a century. It is to provide that the judges, while resident of given districts of the state, rotate and hold court not more than once in any one district, passing from one district to the next district and on until he has made the entire rounds of the state during his term of office, and requiring the court to devote continually his time to the trial of causes or the work for which he was elected, and permitting no court to hold more than thirty days' vacation in any one year. This method would not only correct the evils just enumerated, but would correct others. It would save the increase of judges. Under this system we would have now at least ten judges too many, as twenty judges could try all the causes now requiring thirty or more. Whereas, if you retain the old system you will continue to have the larger cities clamoring to every legislature for the creation of a "Superior court," and costing the state on an average of five thousand dollars each, with the condition of a congested docket in one district while in another the judge can spend two thirds of his time fishing and hunting. If the judges are compelled to rotate so that no judge holds court but once in any one district in each year all the districts will be up with their dockets or all be crowded at once, and but a short while will demonstrate under such a trial the number of judges required to keep up the litigation of the state in each and every district of the state, and when we find ourselves with a sur-

plus of judges we can eliminate them by amendment to the statute abolishing their job. The twenty-two judges created by the constitution were sufficient to try every case in every trial court of Oklahoma if this system had been in vogue. The second legislature created nine additional and an additional expense of not less than forty-five thousand dollars annually. In its extraordinary session it came near creating more with clamor from other cities for an additional superior court. This rotating system will take the judge away from his home and thereby from his ward heeler in his election and send to that home a stranger, who has neither friend to favor nor foe to punish. He will not know the politics of the attorneys as the other would for he is there but one term and gone. It will do more, my friends, the court will not have stayed in one place a sufficient length of time to enable a deal to be made between law breakers and the court, and we shall have no more repetition of what occurred in Pottawatomie and other counties of the state, because in the very nature of things a judge holding but one term could not enter into that agreement or receive a bribe for that purpose of permitting a continuation of an unlawful act. The condition behind the argument of this principle is reducing to a minimum first judicial favoritism to certain attorneys, and second, political punishment of those attorneys who hold to different political belief, and third, economy of expenditure and the method by which the number of trial judges we now have may be reduced, and thereby reducing expenses, and last, but not least, breaking the chain of connection between a dishonest judge and a horde of law violators and criminals that surround our larger cities. If these reasons are not sufficient, then I shall be glad to give you more. I repeat again provide in that judicial system a method whereby every judge shall change districts until he has made the entire rounds of the state, holding court in each and every one of the districts of the state before he returns to the district of his residence, provide that judges shall devote their time to the trial of causes, and that they shall not under any circumstances lose in the way of vacation more than thirty days in any one year. Judges just as well work as any other public officer; and if you will pursue this system at the end of a year's term it will be discovered that they may be reduced to one third, North Carolina, with about the same population, with as much civil business, although perhaps not as much criminal, has but sixteen judges, although Oklahoma has twice that number with a continuous clamor for additional "superior courts." When will it stop, and when will the people be protected from the graft of increased public officials?

Every lawyer in the land knows this is true, and also another thing; that hundreds of disreputable lawyers, dishonest with the court, and with their clients, whose word is no better than a "crap shooting nigger"—could be disbanded, ought to be disbanded, but the court, even Supreme Courts, permit these professional pick-pockets to continue to masquerade under the honorable title: "Attorney-at-law."

Laws should be made certain—in our rapid changes but few know the law. Lawyers, themselves, are lost in the labyrinth of law.

#### Economy of Officers' Salaries.

The transition from territorial government, combining two into one, and amending territorial statutes without complete revision thereof, has created a condition of complication and red tape in clerical and official work, especially in county government, requiring unnecessary duplication of records, invariably resulting in greater likelihood of mistake, and unnecessary expenditure of money to keep such records. These complications will require time to eliminate them. It shall be my aim to perform this service, which will result in a saving of not less than two to three thousand dollars expense for each and every county in the administration of county government without lessening the efficiency of the service or without reducing salaries below a just compensation for public service. A calculation of twenty-five hundred dollars saved to the tax payers will show quite a large sum when applied to the entire state. What is true of the counties is also true of the state government in a great measure. The creation of unnecessary boards of management and control of the various institutions of the state, in some instances requiring concurrent authority, or more properly speaking, a duplication of salaries without a duplication of service, and without necessity even for such service, creates another sum far in excess of the total amount which could be saved to the several counties before referred to.

A clear, simple arrangement of official duties harmonious between each department or board with a juxtaposition eliminating conflicts or duplication, and what is commonly called "red tape" will save many thousands of dollars in the administration of public affairs.

I wish it understood that I do not suggest that any salary should be reduced below living expenses of a public officer. I believe that public officers should be paid commensurate with their service; that they should be required to work and devote their time to that service, and that where service is unnecessary the office should be abolished, and especially

wherever there is a duplication of salaries and a duplication of the same service.

#### Veto Power And Expenditures.

Laws should be enacted and administered in order to, vouchsafe a strong, wise, efficient, and economic government. To do this, in view of the twenty-five or more public institutions of the state, many of them having been created in the second legislature, is going to require the veto power of the governor in appropriation bills. We have institutions enough that every senator and one half of the representatives will be expected to secure appropriation if he does nothing else, consequently strong lobbies will surround the legislature. They will organize and elect the speaker; they will practically dictate the committees. They will not attempt to learn what each institution should have but will agree upon all each wants. They will be locked in one compact organization for the purpose of making appropriations to these various institutions, and no institution will suffer except one whose representative is out of favor with the organization of the legislature. In most instances the appropriation will be greater than will be necessary to conduct such institution efficiently. The appropriation will be hurried at the governor and every power used to secure his approval. Every man who understands legislative work will understand what I am saying is true, and then it is up to the governor of the state to veto or let them wreck the state in the matter of excessive taxation to secure the revenue to pay these exorbitant bills. Here is where the courage, the wisdom and the strongest fortitude will be needed in the "make up" of the governor in the fearless but wise exercise of the veto power. It will then be his duty to ascertain what is needed for each institution and for each purpose and approve for this and no more, vetoing the excessive appropriations made. If he does not these institutions will wreck the state. But, as stated before, this is of the highest importance, because we can not afford to cripple them and must leave their work efficient without fear or favor. I realize that the public know how I look upon these dangers and that I shall not shrink this responsibility, and that by reason thereof I shall lose many votes by that class who are looking solely with both eyes fixed upon the success of their own local institution and the expenditure of large funds at their home town, in my excuse for discussing now the danger that will arise from this source. But as governor I should consider the interest of such institution to the state, approve accordingly and veto where necessary. Saving from this source and from unnecessary judicial expenditure, with the cutting down of unnecessary officers, both in county and state government, will be my method to subserve a wise, efficient and economic government and a reduction of the tax duplicate.

#### Prohibition Enforcement.

Prohibition may be thought to be a settled question, but it seems to be an ever pressing one. Sooner or later some person will want to know my position. I shall save him the question by my record in the constitutional convention and in the first legislature. We submitted to the people of the state the proposition for statewide prohibition as a separate clause to be ratified or rejected by the people's will. My county was one of the few in the state that voted against this provision. I was elected to the legislature from that county, but as member of the legislature I did all in my power to vitalize that clause. That or any other county or any individual had the right to make the fight as they saw fit upon this question as they would any other, but when the entire people have spoken, official honesty and integrity say at must bow. That was my apology as a representative of Johnston county, and that's my position still. They believed and I believed in the preponderating will of the people upon all public questions. If we could not have been relied upon to vitalize this clause, separately submitted, we could not have been relied upon to vitalize any clause in the constitution. This being now a portion of the constitution it is right that it should be vitalized, and as governor I should hold to the same position, and so long as it is a part of the constitution I should enforce this law to the best of my ability and should veto any bill that seeks to repeal it.

#### Granting Requisitions.

Having been approached on many occasions to make private promises, and invariably answering that I make no private promises but whatever promises I have to make will be made to the public; and here replying publicly to one request to know what would be my policy as governor, with reference to requisitions made upon me by the governor of another state where this person stands indicted for crime, I reply now that all may understand that upon the demand of the governor of any state by requisition for the person of some individual charged with crime fleeing therefrom that I would immediately give such person up to be tried under the laws of the state where the crime was committed. I can not imagine now any exception to this rule, except a case where the charge was made many years ago and the party had maintained a residence during this period in Oklahoma and a uniform character for good citizenship; or except in case of political persecution, but



for, when greases. The Tide Water Pipe Line Co. survived for four years, when it was gobbled up by the trust. I quote second from the Supreme Court of Ohio of March 27th, 1891. The court says, in reference to the Standard Oil Co.: "But such is not one of the usual general results of monopoly. It is the general rule of law to recite not what may be but what usually happens. Experience shows that it is not wise to trust human cupidity when it has the opportunity to aggrandize itself at the expense of others. The claim of having cheapened the price to the consumer is the usual pretext on which monopolies of this kind are usually defended."

In the case of *Richards vs. Buhl*, 75 Mich.; in the case of *State Ex Rel v. Standard Oil Co.*, 49 Ohio, the court said: "The third object is a society in which a few men are the employers and the great body are employees, or dependents, is not the most desirable in the Republic; and it should be as much the policy of the laws to multiply the numbers engaged in independent production as to cheapen the price to the consumer. Such policy would tend to an equality of fortunes among its citizens, thought to be so in a Republic, and lessen the amount of pauperism and crime."

The same doctrine is held in the case of "Monopolies," 44th Elizabeth, in the Old English Court in the case of a grant by the crown of the sole making of cards within the realm, declared by the court to be void and a monopoly.

I next quote from the message of President Cleveland, December 7th, 1896. Mr. Cleveland says: "When these are defended it is usually on the ground that they increase profits and that they also reduce prices and thus may benefit the public. . . . The tendency is to crush out individual independence to prevent the free use of human facilities and the full development of human character; through them the farmer the artisan, and the small trader is in danger of dislodgment from the proud position of being his own master with no duty but that of passive obedience, with little hope of rising to the scale of responsibility and helpful citizenship."

For lack of time for further quotations, I refer the reader generally to the political writings of Richard T. Ely, Professor of Political Economy in the University of the Republic in the state of Wisconsin and especially his work on "Monopolies and Trusts."

But I pause to ask: Is President Cleveland a demagogue? Is the Supreme Court of Ohio a demagogue? Is the old court Queen's Bench, under the reign of Queen Elizabeth of England two hundred years ago, a demagogue? Is the action just quoted of the independent refiners to organize the Tide Water Pipe Line Co. a demagogue? And had there been statesmen in Ohio at that time to have assisted this independent oil company in their development of the pipe line would their action have been pronounced that of demagogues? That assistance to preserve the "man" is all that has been attempted to be done in Oklahoma. The effort of the makers of the constitution the vitalizers of the law upon the statute books has been to encourage the individual effort as President Cleveland said and make "individuals feel their independence in rising in the scale of responsibility and helpful citizenship."

Had I the time I could quote from the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission from 1904 to 1908 showing that in each and every one of these four reports recommendations in line with every line and clause of the law written in the Oklahoma constitution. Go to the old English law so to any authority on political economy go into the courts of the country investigate the messages and papers of the ablest presidents and statesmen go into the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, and the precise laws are recommended and upheld as are written in the Oklahoma constitution. Are we demagogues? Are the supporters and defenders of the individual rights and the responsible position in a society demagogues? If so it is an honorable title. And we may so say now to the "Commercial Club" that had its beginning a few years ago in St. Louis extending its chain through Oklahoma into Texas organized and backed by the Standard Oil interests, paid and supported by their funds, used to deceive the public in the name of business. And if the merchants of the country—if the wholesale merchants and shippers—do not take the pains to investigate the authorities on this subject, when they come to vote and deal with the question of repeal, modification or destruction of the corporation provision of the Oklahoma law, they will understand it when heavier freight rates are placed upon them and they find themselves discriminated against by the railroads, dealing between them and other pet wholesale merchants.

**Wholesale Houses Not Monopolies.** I may pause for a moment to state that I recited the four causes for monopoly purposely to point out the fact generally that it is not the aggregation of wealth or the use of great wealth in any particular business that produces monopoly. The wholesale merchant, the larger jobber or business concern, and the immense wealth used for the purpose of constructing these concerns, do not now nor ever did produce monopoly. The wholesale merchant and great jobber is important in our business affairs and never leads to monopoly. As stated before, monopoly grows out of the four conditions which I first named under this heading. And there is a reason why

jobbing or wholesale concern or centralization of capital in this line, and that is because of the well known rule of business transactions, so fully known to political economists, that the size of the business-unit of maximum efficiency for economic value must depend upon the capacity of the head of the business-unit, upon the nature of the particular business, and upon the method of organization of such business. Whenever the business capacity has outgrown the capacity of one man (or one board) to govern the unit the point of danger under one management is reached. Hence in a routine business it is easier for control under consolidation than is one requiring detail. Hence governmental operation of the postal system. Hence it is that the railroads of the country may be under one management. The manufacturers are next in nearness to routine but they have been unable to be placed under one management. The most they can do is to "pool." While we observe the great department store and the little store beside it, and we have never yet seen and never will find all of the department stores of the country under one management, because the detail requirements of such a business-unit exceeds the maximum of efficiency of one head and could not be managed by one person except at a loss.

#### No Danger in Large Scale Production

Now there is no danger in large scale production so long as we find the little merchant living side by side with the great department store. We witnessed the large concern fall and the little one stand in the panic of 1893—invariably when the large one borrowed money. The little tradesman and retail merchant must have for his greater efficiency the wholesaler as near to his door as possible, for this minimizes the trust-making influences of transportation companies. We are not enemies of large concerns or large wealth—it is monopoly we seek to destroy—the bane of the large as well as the small concern. Then we must look elsewhere for the evils of monopoly. We must look into the transportation charges, the discrimination and rebates. We must ascertain whether or not the railroads are favoring one wholesaler over that of another in the same town, or whether there is discrimination in rebates between the jobbing houses of different towns or between the business of one town or that of another. It is quite another thing to have a fair rate without a just and equitable rate. A fair rate is one that prevents discriminations that prevents rebates—that puts every shipper upon an equality. An equitable rate is one that gives the carriers a reasonable amount upon their investment, which ultimately must be determined by calculating the value of their road and the physical properties. The provisions in the Oklahoma constitution limiting capitalization, the provision for regulation by the Corporation Commission, and all these things, are necessary if we are to have both an "equitable rate" and a "fair rate."

#### As to Building Railroads

The cry that the provisions in the Oklahoma constitution retard the construction of railroads is not true. This is the same cry that was used in Texas after the election of Jim Hogg, the same cry that is always used when there is an effort to control these public thoroughfares. In 1904, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission's report, there were 209,002 miles of railroad, in 1908, four years thereafter, there were 227,678 miles, a gain in the four years of 18,676 miles. Just a fraction under one hundred miles a year for each state and territory. The same reports show some twelve or fifteen states only for any year since that period exceeding a construction of one hundred miles to the state, and among them is Oklahoma. In 1908, the year following the "Financial Holiday," there were seventy-one miles of railroad constructed in Oklahoma. While this was the year following the adoption of the constitution, it was also the year following the Holiday, and also followed the year of the maximum construction and profit in railroads of any year in the United States. The greatest traffic and the greatest gain and the greatest construction of railroad property was in the year 1907. That heavy increase of itself, together with the causes arising from the panic, and nothing so far as the constitution is concerned, caused the fall in their number of miles in the year 1908, because during the year 1908, with the same constitution, with the same laws on the statute books, with the same citizenship, there was constructed in Oklahoma one hundred and fifty-six miles, reaching her old standard of construction, according to the report, since 1904. Now whenever it is understood that the people of Oklahoma intend to control the public thoroughfares and common carriers of the state, they will build just as readily as they ever built; and if they do not, if the state will simply give them notice that the state will build a railroad over a given section of territory unless some corporation or company constructs one, some of the great systems will immediately build that railroad before the state gets in the field. Now, do not understand me as advocating general state ownership, but it would not be the first state that built a railroad. It may be new to you, but the states each of Georgia, of South Carolina and Tennessee built roads over sections of their states where it was the heaviest cost, and have owned these roads for more than fifty years, ex-

cept. There are no properties that ought to be owned by the state, such as that class of property, which nature has limited and upon which natural monopoly is often produced. Among this class may be mentioned those in their nature semi-public, such as the coal and salt mines; deposits of fertilizer, gypsum, phosphoric acid, saltpeter, and so on, as they are owned by Prussia and European governments for revenue only, but to prevent monopoly. Nor need the state operate them, which is the greatest danger in governmental ownership because of the overpowering influence of American politics in all things governmental. They may be leased under wholesome safeguards. Just like Georgia does. Government ownership generally is an untenable position but I recite what could be done by the state in the event there be an attempt to force the state to abandon its control.

Some day a railroad will have to be built from eastern Oklahoma to the extreme western portion of the state, so that there may be connection between the lumber, hardwood stone quarries, and coal belts with the wheat and grain section. As it is now, western Oklahoma, whose railroads stretch from north to south into Kansas or Texas, had as well have no railroad corporation law. They cannot get lumber from eastern Oklahoma without an interstate shipment. They can not do so much as trade with their jobbers in Oklahoma City without an interstate shipment through Kansas or Texas. Suppose a railroad were built from some point on the Santa Fe through the western part of the state, extending through Cimarron county to Dalhart, Texas. It would redound to every interest even to that of the wholesalers and jobbers of Oklahoma City, because then they have a rate fixed by our corporation commission. The western farmers would have direct communication and a state rate upon coal and lumber and building material, and Eastern Oklahoma would have direct communication with the grain belt, which now they can not secure. This road some time will be built. It ought to be built, if the state has to build it. Even the enhanced value on the two million acres of school land through which it would traverse would pay for its construction, because it is over that section of the state requiring the lightest grade and least expense to construct.

#### Section 9, Article 9.

But to "Section 9." If the question of repealing or eliminating section nine only were before the people, the argument would very nearly balance itself. But that is not the question. The question is whether or not the people are going to adopt the substitutes submitted by the legislature which take away from the corporation commission its judicial power and lodges it in the courts. The initiated bill is worse. It takes away the power of the commission to get information, it relieves the railroads from the responsibility of holding their meetings in the state and only compels the giving of such information as may be "provided by law" and in case of a suit if the law didn't cover the particular testimony desired it couldn't be had without convening the legislature and the passing of a statute and then it might refuse. How can the state expect to win a suit or sustain its contentions unless it gets its evidence into court? And how can it get its evidence unless it has the power to compel the carriers to disclose such information? The people will rue the day they adopt the initiated substitute or the legislative substitute to section 9. As stated before there wouldn't be such a great necessity to retaining section 9. But that isn't the question submitted to the voter and unless the people desire to destroy the power of the corporation commission, they had better vote "No" on both the substitutes.

#### Capital is Bold

We often hear the cry that capital is timid that provisions for its control will retard the progress of the state and investment of money. That capital is timid is true, but as Dunning has said: "With adequate profit capital is very bold. A certain ten per cent will insure its employment anywhere, 20 per cent will produce eagerness, 50 per cent positive anxiety, 100 per cent will make it ready to trample on all human laws; 300 per cent and there is not a crime at which it will scruple or a risk it will not run, even to the chance of its owner being hanged. If turbulence and strife will bring it profit it will freely encourage both." Smuggling bootlegging and the slave trade have amply proved all that is here stated.

Why should we abandon control—abandon an impregnable fortification? Would the wise captain of a sea-going vessel anchored in some safe harbor upon the approach of a hurricane lift anchor and set sail for the open sea to expose his ship, cargo, and passengers to the mercy of the storm? Would he seek to be lashed by the fury of the elements, or remain in safety? The people have piloted the Oklahoma ship of state and safely anchored it in port. Let the fury of monopoly rage on the outside and lash the banks of the Outlawed Ocean of privileged trusts, granted by other states and the federal government, but let the Oklahoma remain in the harbor. Let the "monkeyism" of monopoly continue their growl.

#### Upholding State's Power and Laws

Right is in the embracing march of Oklahoma's destiny. Every state of the Republic, citizens of all nations, clinging with fond

principles of Jefferson, have their eyes turned toward Oklahoma. They feel that here is planted the purest of popular institutions anywhere to be found in the civilized world. If we shall succeed others will follow our example. Whether we succeed depends largely, in my opinion, upon the courage, the intelligence, the foresight of the chief executive during the next four years. Well do I remember when Secretary Taft, now President of the United States, came among us and plead with us to vote against the constitution and deny ourselves local self-government, refusing by an overwhelming majority at the polls, he stigmatized us as a "zoological garden of cranks," and now seeks through all the powers of the republican machinery, through all the predatory wealth of the east; through the power of executive administration and federal courts, to destroy these reforms, by dragging into the courts six provisions of our law and constitution. He has lately been heard to say: "We must get Oklahoma at all costs." Now is the time to checkmate him and his monopolistic allies. Wisely does he foresee that unless he and his associates yield, or destroy these provisions, they will be swept from the political field; and the states and the federal Republic will return to the halcyon days of wholesome reform. Already has his federal judge imported for the purpose—Judge Hook—enjoined the two cent fare and the freight tariff fixed by the corporation commission, notwithstanding that provision of the constitution was copied from the Virginia constitution, which had been to the Supreme Court of the United States and upheld. Hook, in his opinion, acknowledged that such was true, and that under the law a foreign corporation must exhaust its power in the state courts. Notwithstanding the constitution of the United States provides that all questions wherein the state is a party the Supreme Court of the United States shall have original jurisdiction yet an inferior federal court, without authority of the constitution or the law, has paralyzed the strongest arm of the state government—has assaulted the fundamental law ratified by the people at the polls by a subterfuge, claiming that this is merely a case between the railway companies and the Corporation Commission, if an assault upon the fundamental law of a sovereign state, enacted by the will of the people, enforced by the officers elected by them, does not make the state a party then when can the state be made a party? During the four next years we are going to witness a repetition of more Hooks and "crooks" in the name of federal judiciary ever witnessed before in a state government, a repetition of the injunctions of 1907 against me as president of the constitutional convention from calling an election to ratify that instrument an injunction that I disobeyed and forced them to retract the decision they had thirty days before rendered against me. The doctrine of state rights has never yet been settled. The doctrine of nullification of the federal law—the doctrine of secession—is settled and rightly settled. The doctrine that a state might legally secede or that a Federal law might be nullified was never a sound doctrine. The doctrine of upholding the federal law with all the power of the federal government, assisted by all the power of the states, is sound, to do otherwise is treason, but it carries with it the power of upholding every law the state itself has a right to enact, and the federal government cannot enact, to do otherwise is anarchy. Let us combat alike treason and anarchy. Let us resist these breeders of anarchy the inferior Federal Judges, masquerading as courts of equity, as we did in 1907. Let us stand by the Republic, let us uphold the flag, but no surer, legal or patriotic way can be pointed out to us than upholding the law, the power and law of the federal government, and with it the power and law of the state government.

#### Personal Sacrifice to Make This Race

The world will never know the exertions upon my physical strength and the jeopardy in which I place my small fortune which I have striven so hard to bequeath to my children, and the bitter personal sacrifice to make this race, but when politicians are heard on every hand to say that the commercial gamblers, calling themselves the "commercial interests," will not let that "vagabond," that uncouth person, ever become governor—just another term for "poor white trash" so freely used against the immortal Lincoln, this determined me. This ambition, not selfish, is the time to determine whether any man capable and honest from any walk of life could aspire to the highest office in the gift of the people, and so again I am harnessed to their cause. If I shall be nominated and elected it will be because there is a Divine Governor irrespective of these slanders, and because the great throbbing heart of the common people believe in public morals, in law and order, who do not themselves violate law, and who will see that others do not.

#### There is no condition that excludes an honest man's doing his duty

Men and brethren, these are eternal principles of the common cause. In such a battle you must have a commander. I have led your battalions before—always to victory—with dire forebodings, moving the elect to fears of defeat, prophesied by learned

#### Conclusion

I hope that you may receive a handsome majority that the country may witness what can be done by a real governor working under a constitution adopted in the interest of the people. Your sincere friend, R. F. DUCKWORTH.

the constitution through and saving statehood, because their opinions were spurned. Will you let me lead you again? I have never deceived you. I have kept my word. My ambition is to perpetuate the faith.

Men are nothing. I claim nothing save a confessed willing instrument by which to achieve these eternal designs.

I am not so foolish as to believe that your loyal support in the past was due to anything personal. On the contrary you have defended or followed me having believed in what I stood for, the principles I have espoused, measures driven through and accomplished for the soldiery of the common good.

Do not be lulled into the belief that we have little contest; it is the same old enemy, who will fight me to the last ditch. Under different commanders? Yes they have different lines of battle, new and strange fortifications. A new life and drum is heard on their picket lines, with battle cries of "business," of "safe and sane," so changed that many have been deceived in believing them new allies of our own. But it is the same old enemy who in 1907 fought like Mamelukes, and who in the coming battle will fight like Russian Cossacks. "It is the hand of Jacob but the voice of Esau" trying to tear down the pillars from under your constitutional structure.

Let us deliberate upon our own method of defense and attack with courage and patriotism, hurling the Grand Army of Patriots against those seeking our industrial ruin. Let every man go forth a messenger until the polls are closed in August and every ballot honestly counted in every precinct, as once among the hills of old Scotland when the fleet-footed messengers of Wallace and Bruce kindled Argyle's fires on highland peaks to call the clans to battle.

Let every democrat in Oklahoma vote twice—once in the primary and once in the general election.

#### LETTERS.

From—President National Farmers Union—

Union City, Ga., Jan. 26, 1910.

Hon. Wm. H. Murray,

Tishomingo, Okla.

My Dear Mr. Murray:

I observed with interest your recent announcement of aspiration for gubernatorial honors in Oklahoma.

I am aware that you, as president of the Oklahoma constitutional convention, had much to do with framing and projecting that document.

Wherever I have gone in my travels, I have heard discussion of the many unusual features of the Oklahoma constitution, other states far older and longer established studying its provisions with intense interest, and the manner in which they are working out in practice with an equal attention.

This is I think, an unusual tribute in our way of hurried and casual affairs.

C. S. BARRETT,

Minneapolis, Texas Feb. 8, 1910.

From Ex-President Pyle—

Hon. Wm. H. Murray,

Tishomingo, Oklahoma

Friend Murray—

I observe by perusal of the "Dallas News" your candidacy for governor of Oklahoma. I am glad to learn of this and wish you success and if there is anything I can do toward achieving a victory for the man who presided over the convention which wrote the most progressive document as a state's fundamental law of modern times, you have but to indicate the same to me.

My association with you at various meetings, state and national, of the Farmers Union caused me to predict the outcome of your labors when I first learned of your election to the presidency of that convention, and your election as governor of Oklahoma just as assuredly will bring forward wholesome legislation in the interest of the farmer as well as other walks of life equally as important and lasting as your constitution, for which you are considered as most responsible.

Always your friend,  
O. P. PYLE.

From Ex-President Duckworth.

Hon. Wm. H. Murray,

Tishomingo, Okla.

Dear Sir:

I see from the papers in Oklahoma there are prospects of your running for governor of the State of Oklahoma. Certainly in consideration of the splendid work you did in making for Oklahoma a constitution which has not been equaled by any state, the people will give you another opportunity to render to them the most valuable service by electing you to that office.

The common people have but few of the old stamp of statesman to fight their battles for them. The most of our so called statesmen are pandering to the whims of the aristocratic and fashionable and in their desire to please these, lose sight of the needs and necessities of the average man.

I suppose that you will be fought bitterly by those who oppose the noble features of the constitution made by the convention over which you presided.

I hope that you may receive a handsome majority that the country may witness what can be done by a real governor working under a constitution adopted in the interest of the people.

Your sincere friend,  
R. F. DUCKWORTH.

TRIP THROUGH SWITZERLAND IS ABANDONED FOR NEW ROUTE.

Budapest, April 19.—Theodore Roosevelt and Kermit left here tonight by the Orient express for Paris, where they will arrive Thursday morning. Instead of crossing Switzerland, the route runs north through the Austrian Alps and Germany, entering France at Arcourt Col. Roosevelt's last day in Hungary only furnished his personality has made upon the hearts of the people, high and low. The pit of enthusiasm increased to the measure of his departure. Hundreds cheered in front of the hotel when he left this morning for a visit to the government stock farm at Babotna, where the breeding of Arab horses is carried on and thousands were massed about the station when he returned at 7 o'clock tonight. They greeted him with Hungarian cries, equivalent to the American Hurrah for Roosevelt, which the ex-president with his ability to grasp the meaning of things, seemed to understand and thoroughly appreciate.

Mr. Roosevelt enjoyed his visit to the breeding farm. After lunch, at which the speeches of welcome were most fervid, a score of pure blood Arab stallions were trotted out for his inspection. The colonel in charge of the stud an Arab bearing the name of El Paillallac El Heddi, who came from Syria as a stableboy, took the greatest pride in showing the fine points of the beautiful animals, saying to Mr. Roosevelt: "I am not married my wives are in the stable." The expectant ladies, of the party, including Countess Szechenyi, who was Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, fed the horses with sugar from their hands.

Later the party visited the brood mares, where Col. Roosevelt was shown a tiny thoroughbred born today. It was a filly, but the colonel christened it "Roosevelt."

There was an inspection of the blooded cattle, sheep, pig and domestic fowls. When the party left, Col. El Paillallac asked the ex-president if he was satisfied, and in the way of a reply Mr. Roosevelt shook him warmly by the hand saying: "Good bye, comrade."

The dinner at the foreign office tonight was followed by a big reception.

#### COMPETITION FALSE SAYS BENN

Armour, Swift and Morris Interests Are Held Responsible.

St. Louis, April 19.—The high price of meat is due partly to fictitious competition buting for cattle on the market between buyers regularly employed by the Swift Armour and Morris interests and buyers employed by the National Packing Company, which is controlled by these interests according to the testimony this afternoon by Louis Benn vice president of the St. Louis dressed beef and provision company, in the investigation of the packing companies being conducted by Attorney General Major.

To this competition between concerns ostensibly rivals but really under the same control, the witness specifically attributed the recent price of \$11.15 for hogs. Benn said buyers ostensibly representing the National company but in fact representing the Armour Swift and Morris interests frequently bid against the buyers directly employed by these interests and thus forced up the price of meat. The benefit of this policy which raised the cost price of law material for the meat companies, is explained by the investigators as producing an illusion of competition in the eyes of the public.

The competition between the different buyers is something fierce," said Benn. If it had not been for that, we should not have had hogs at \$11.15."

"It looks as if the Swift, Armour and Morris interests were really trying to lift themselves over the fence by the bootstraps," continued Attorney General Major.

**Change of Services at Methodist Church.**

That our people may have an opportunity to hear the Sunday school specialists at the Baptist church Wednesday evening the prayer service of the Methodist church will not be held. I would be very much pleased to have our members, especially the teachers and members of our Sunday school, to attend these services at the Baptist church. It is worth while.

W. M. WILSON, Pastor.

**Fancy Creams and Sherberts.** I make a specialty of fancy Cream and Sherberts for entertainments and Sunday orders. I have just received a fine line of fresh fruits to be used in cream and sherberts. My facilities are unsurpassed for supplying your demands. You will greatly oblige me by giving your order as early as possible for fancy cream or sherbert.



**The great Baking Powder of the country—used in millions of homes—never failed**

**No Alum** **Fifty Years the Standard** **No Lime Phosphate**

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder**

**Received the highest award at Chicago World's Fair**

**Do You Need Money.**

Loans made on improved city property or to build with. Represent company that has greater facilities for handling city loans than all others combined. Straight loan for long term with privilege to pay after one year. Semi-annual payments. Cheapest rates. See Ada Title & Trust Co.

**Notice.**

The public is notified that all residents of the city within the residence section who will deposit all trash and garbage in a barrel near alley will have the same removed daily without charge. This does not apply to hotels, restaurants and business houses.

L. J. LITTLE, Mayor.

**Chickens Thrive on Gardens**

but gardens don't thrive under the management of chickens. Separate the two by a line of

**Hodge Fence. The Best Ever**

**Dascomb-Daniels Lumber Co.**

L. WYMORE, Manager

**Good Bread at a Good Bakery**

We have just purchased the CITY BAKERY, and are prepared to make you our permanent customers. Give us a trial.

**Knott Bros. City Bakery**

**We Want Your Work**

of Horse Shoeing and Rubber Tiring; all kinds of Buggy and Wagon Work and Repairing. We have a Machine Shop in Connection, Lathe, Drill Press, Etc.

**WE KNOW HOW**

All we want is a chance to show you.

**West 12th Street Hughey & Rock**

**Hot and Cold Stuff**

Manufacturers of Ice Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal Long Distance Phone 29

**Ada Ice and Fuel Co.**

We sell the best Fancy Lump Coal, and to insure clean coal to our customers, we load our wagons with forks. We have our own wagons which insure prompt service.

**OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT. CALL US UP.**

**Dendalworth Coffee**

A 20-cent coffee with a 40-cent flavor.

It is a world beater. No coffee sold at the price can touch it. Try it and be convinced.

Shipped daily from our own coffee roaster at Denison, Texas

**Waples-Platter Grocer Co.**

Ada, Oklahoma

**EGYPT ITEMS.**

Frank Mitchell left last week for Oxford, Miss.

Bro. Nettles filed his regular appointment here Sunday. Church was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Fushing and daughter Blanche of Ada, were visiting here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Regger Floyd of Ada were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Yancy Sunday.

Milton and Sam Garner of Oklahoma were visiting friends here Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith of Konawa were visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Earnest last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker and Mr. and Mrs. Ray were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Palmer Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Shoots and children of Ada were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Vaden Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James and Mr. and Mrs. Corne of Bebee were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Lynn Sunday.

The Oak Dale children enjoyed a picnic in the woods Saturday. A pleasant day was spent with games and other amusements.

Quite a number participated in the singing here Sunday evening. We are always glad to have Milton and Mr. Rushing visit our club.

Bro. Huckelby from Konawa preached here Saturday night and Sunday night. His old time friends were glad to welcome him back again.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris and Mr. and Mrs. Myers, Bro. Huckelby and Bro. Nettles and son Hardy were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Earnest Sunday.

**MAKES RAPID HEADWAY.**

Add This Fact to Your Store of Knowledge.

Kidney disease advances so rapidly that many a person is firmly in its grasp before aware of its progress. Prompt attention should be given the slightest symptom of kidney disorder. If there is a dull pain in the back, headaches, dizzy spells or a tired, worn-out feeling, or if the urine is dark, foul-smelling, irregular and attended with pain, procure a good kidney remedy at once.

Your townspeople recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Read the statement of this Ada citizen.

Mrs. M. S. Kyser, 502 West Main St., Ada, Okla., says: "Last summer I suffered a great deal from a dull heavy ache through my back and hips. I thought it was due to a cold settling on my kidneys and that it would soon disappear. The pains gradually became more intense and other symptoms of kidney trouble set in. I at length decided to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial, and procured a box after taking a few doses I felt much better and I continued using this remedy until every symptom of my trouble had disappeared. I am glad to state that I have had no return of kidney complaint."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

**CAUSES 95 PER CENT OF DISEASE**

Advice Concerning Stomach Troubles and How to Remedy Them.

Do not neglect indigestion which leads to all sorts of ills and complications. An eminent doctor once said that ninety-five per cent of all the ills of the human body have their origin in a disordered stomach.

A physician who made a specialty of stomach troubles, particularly dyspepsia, after years of study perfected the formula from which Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are made.

Our experience with Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets leads us to believe them to be the greatest remedy known for the relief of acute indigestion and chronic dyspepsia. Their ingredients are soothing and healing to the inflamed membranes of the stomach. They are rich in pepsin, one of the greatest digestive aids known to medicine. The relief they afford is almost immediate. Their use with persistency and regularity for a short time brings about a cessation of the pains caused by stomach disorders.

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets will insure healthy appetite, aid digestion and promote nutrition. As evidence of our sincere faith in Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets, we ask you to try them at our risk. If they do not give you entire satisfaction, we will return you the money you paid us for them, without question or formality. They come in three sizes, prices 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Remember you can obtain them only at our store—The Rexall Store. The Gwin & Mays Drug Co.

**DIED AS HE HAD FORESEEN**

Curious Premonition of Coming End That Took Possession of Connecticut Man.

A peculiar case of a man foreseeing death and inviting his friends to a farewell meeting occurred at South Norwalk, Conn., the other day. Friends of John G. Hoffman, a retired manufacturer, who lived alone, received a summons from him, saying that he would like to see them. They went to the house and found the old man awaiting them. They observed that he had swept the walks, tidied up the rooms, dusted the furniture and had everything as neat as could be. "You are all dressed up, John; what is that for?" he was asked. "Yes, I'm going on a journey," the old man replied. "I want to leave the home in good condition and look well myself, too." Then he told them he had a premonition he was going to die. He said he was not ill, but that he suddenly had become cognizant of the fact that his end was approaching swiftly. His friends became much impressed as he took a chair and settled himself in a comfortable position, meantime bidding each of them farewell. They observed that he closed his eyes and took it for granted he was weary by the exertions of preparing the house for their reception. After ten minutes a lifelong friend stepped forward and laid his hand on the old man's shoulder. There was no response. He was dead.

**CARRIES HIS OWN WELCOME**

Man of Sweet Disposition Finds Friends Everywhere, While Sour One is Shunned.

The preacher said there is no place in heaven for sour people; nor is there really any place on earth; but there are some people who too often insist upon occupying such a place. They wouldn't if they knew how little they were liked. A person may show sorrow and feel the pressure of a gloom upon his heart, but to be sour, crabbed, ill-natured, is to express a phase of disposition that is extremely distasteful, if not disgusting.

To be sour is to find fault with everybody except oneself. It is the worst side of egotism. It is being mad at the world. Nobody enjoys being that way. It is punishing oneself in order to evoke sympathy, but it never works. Nobody cares for a sour person. One feels more like kicking him if it were lawful to do so.

The opposite of this spiteful condition of soul is sweetness of disposition—a kindly temper turned toward the world. Such a disposition is worth a ton of gold. A man can do more business with it, make more friends, create more happiness and insure happier homes than he can with almost any other grace. The genial man is always welcome. He is like a flower, a streak of sunshine, the song of a bird—he is in harmony with the beauty and joy of all things.

**Asbestos Slates.**

Asbestos slates, it is claimed, are as hard and as strong as the natural slates, and can, therefore, be laid on wall or roof construction without any wooden laths being necessary. They are very easily worked, and can be bored, nailed and cut just like wood, without any danger of splitting. They form a fireproof covering for inside and outside wooden walls, are valuable for insulation work of all kinds, even for electrical purposes; are of great use in building railway carriages as insulating material under the seats, for use in postal telegraph work for insulating the switches; for covering iron and wooden constructions; for use as fireproof doors for closing off single rooms in stores, warehouses, etc.; for lining wooden doors and for covering walls and ceilings of all kinds so as to protect them from fire, heat, cold, dampness, disease, germs and vermin.

**How the Mule Got His Mate Up.**

The street was slippery and the driver pulled at the reins. The mules strained in their effort to turn the wagon. One slipped. The next moment it was down and mixed up in the harness. The driver swore—and not gently.

"Twenty minutes now before I get that fool mule up," he grumbled as he left his seat on the wagon. But he didn't count on the mules. The one that was still on his feet looked at the one on the ground. Then he reached over and bit him on the "topknot." There was an animal grunt and a kicking of feet. Then without aid the mule got up. By the time the driver was back on his seat the mules were tugging again.—Kansas City Star.

**Defects in Tires of Wheels.**

Attention has been invited by technical writers to the fact that the wheels of vehicles intended for driving roads have not kept pace in development with the other parts in carriage mechanism. Experiments with heavy vehicles indicate that wheels should be made both higher and broader.

In England it has been recommended that with a maximum axle load of eight tons the width of the tire should be about ten and one-half inches.

**Wise Blikins.**

"Blikins asks all his friends to give him their diaries when they are through with them."

"What an idea! Does he get many?"

"Lots."

"But what a queer fad!"

"It isn't a fad. It's economy. That's how he gets his blank books."

**HIGH GIRL IS SATISFIED WITHOUT FOREIGN TITLE**

New York, April 18.—Two of the largest and oldest fortunes in America will be united on Tuesday when Marjorie Gould, daughter of George J. Gould, and Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., son of the famous financier of that name, are married in St. Bartholomew's church in this city.

From the elaborate preparations that have been made, the affair promises to be the most brilliant wedding ever celebrated in this city, outshining even the famous Vanderbilt-Mariborough nuptials.

Contrary to the custom, which has been in vogue of late, the bridegroom will not be a titled foreigner, but a plain American, but there will be an abundance of titled guests.

The social prominence of the two families, both here and abroad, has necessitated a wide distribution of invitations, and European society will be well represented. During the past week every boat has brought a fresh supply of notables, while the private yachts of the Goulds and Drexels have carried the relatives and more intimate friends across the Atlantic.

The numerous railroad yards are filled to their capacity with private cars that have arrived with guests from all parts of the country. All this expense is being borne by the parents of the bride and groom.

**WIFE FAILED TO COOK HER HUSBAND ALLEGES**

Oklahoma City, April 19.—Alleging that his wife falsely accused him of drunkenness, dishonesty and a general cussedness, also that she failed to cook his meals, and was otherwise unpretty toward him, George W. Scott has filed petition in the district court for divorce from Ellen Scott. They were married July 10, 1899, and separated last Saturday.

**Cures Blood, Skin Diseases, Eczema. Greatest Blood Purifier Free.**

If your blood is impure, thin and diseased, hot or full of humors, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, rashes and bumps, swellings or suppurating sores, scabby pimply skin, ulcers, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism, or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) Soon all sores heal up, pains stop and the blood is made pure and rich. Druggists or by express \$1 per large bottle. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta Ga. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases of blood or skin diseases, as it cures after all else fails. Sold in Ada, Okla. by G. M. Ramsey. Call or write.

**SICK? HURT? WHY NOT PROTECT YOUR INCOME? 7 CENTS A DAY Will Insure Your Producing Hours**

**Continental Casualty Co., Chicago**  
H. G. B. ALEXANDER, President

**The GREATEST Health and Accident Insurance Company in the World**

"Every Time the Clock Ticks Every Working Hour IT PAYS A Dime To Somebody, Somewhere, Who Is Sick or Hurt!"

**MORE THAN \$1,000,000 A YEAR ASK OUR AGENT**

**Ada Title & Trust Co.**  
Phone 73. Ada, Okla.

**Oklahoma Central Railway**

ASA E. RAMSEY, Receiver  
TIME TABLE NO. 12  
Effective August 8, 1909

West Bound		East Bound	
Daily	No.	Daily	No.
8:30	A.M.	5:30	P.M.
8:55	LEHIGH	5:05	
9:17	Booneville	4:44	
9:37	Nixon	4:24	
9:47	Tupelo	4:14	
10:02	Stonewall	4:00	
10:20	Frisco	3:40	
10:40	Trux	3:20	
10:55	ADA	3:10	
11:13	Center	2:54	
11:33	Vances	2:35	
12:00	Stratford		
12:15	BYARS		
12:40	Rosendale		
1:05	Vincennes		
1:40	PURCELL		
2:05	Gibbons Spur		
2:25	Washington		
2:45	Blanchard		
3:10	Middleberg		
3:40	Tabler		
4:05	Cornville		
4:30	CHICKASHA		

**B. H. HAILE, Traffic Manager**  
Parcell, Oklahoma

**Church Directory**

**"EVERY BOY AND GIRL IN SUNDAY SCHOOL AND EVERYBODY AT CHURCH."**

**Asbury Methodist Church.**

Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:15.  
Sunday school at 9:45. T. W. Robinson, superintendent.  
Junior League at 2 p. m. with Mrs. C. W. Shepard  
Intermediate League at 3 o'clock.  
Senior League at 6 p. m.  
Woman's Home Mission is held Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.  
MARSHALL DUPREE, Pastor.

**Presbyterian Church.**

Services Sunday morning at 11 and evening at 8:00. J. D. White, pastor.  
Sunday School at 9:45. Orville Sneed, superintendent. Junior Endeavor society meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Ladies Aid Society meets every Monday afternoon at 2:30.

**First Baptist Church.**

Sunday school 9:45. W. C. Duncan, superintendent. Preaching 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. J. R. Union, 4 p. m. S. R. Union 7 p. m. Ladies Aid and Mission Society Monday, 4 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m. C. STUBBLEFIELD, Pastor.

**Christian Church**

Services Sunday morning at 11 and Sunday evening at 8:00. Rev. C. E. Smootz, pastor.  
Sunday School at 10 a. m. L. T. Walters, superintendent  
Ladies Aid meets first and third Wednesdays and C. W. B. M. first Thursday in each month. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8:00.  
The Christian Endeavor Society meets at 3 p. m.

**First Methodist Church.**

Services Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and Sunday evening at 8:00. Rev. W. M. Wilson, pastor.  
Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:45 o'clock. T. F. Pierce, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8:00. Intermediate and Jr. Leagues meet Sunday afternoon. Home Mission Society meets every Monday afternoon at 3 p. m. every Monday at 3 o'clock. Bible study Friday night at 7:30.

**North Ada Baptist Church.**

Sunday school 10 a. m. each Sunday. B. Y. P. U. 8 p. m. each Sunday. Prayer meeting 7:15 each Tuesday night.  
Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month.  
Business conference on the first Tuesday night in each month.  
O. E. FOWLER, Pastor.  
A. N. HARRISON, S. S. Supt. and Church Clerk

**FRISCO.**

Effective 12:01 a. m. Jan. 2, 1910.

**NORTH BOUND**

No. 508 at 10:32 a. m.  
No. 514 at 5:04 p. m.

**SOUTH BOUND.**

No. 509 at 10:05 a. m.  
No. 507 at 5:27 p. m.

**OKLAHOMA CENTRAL, Westbound.**

No. 3 due 10:25 a. m.  
Local due 11:30 a. m.

**Eastbound.**

No. 2 due 3:40 p. m.  
Local due 12:45 p. m.

**M. K. & T. Southbound.**

No. 111 due 11:10 a. m.

**Northbound.**

No. 112 due 4:57 p. m.

**LODGE DIRECTORY.**

**W. O. W.**

Ada Camp, No. 558. Woodmen of the World, meets every 1st and 3rd Monday nights at I. O. O. F. hall. Visiting Woodmen are always welcome.

**Ada Aerie, No. 1728.**

Meets every Wednesday evening in hall on South Townsend.

**I. O. O. F.**

Ada lodge No. 82. I. O. F. meets every Thursday evening. A. T. Deaton, N. G.; C. F. Chauncey, secretary.

**Ada Rebekah Lodge No. 144.**

Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month. Noble Grand, Mrs. Lola Harin; Secretary, Mrs. Olive Baker.

**Magnolia Lodge E. of P.**

Magnolia Lodge No. 146, E. of P. meet every second and fourth Tuesday nights in each month. U. G. Wynn, Chancellor Commander; J. W. Westbrook, Secretary.



# WANTS

Advertising under this head will be charged at following rates:

One insertion, per word.....1c  
Addition insertion, per word....1-2c

## LOST.

LOST—Hand painted breast pin, oval shape by Mrs. H. E. Fuller of Konawa. Return to Grand Leader and receive reward. 3t

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Four room house, corner 16th and Townsend. 7tf

FOR SALE—Furniture. Good as new. Phone Mrs. Stockard at Mrs. T. J. Smith's. 181.

## WANTED.

Wanted—White girl to assist with house work in family of three. Good home for right girl. C. T. Angel. 4t

## LEADING PROFESSIONAL MEN

Jno. D. Rindard, Pres.  
Lee Daggs, V. Pres.

PONTOTOC COUNTY ABSTRACT CO.  
(Incorporated, 1910)

Abstracts of Title furnished promptly. No delays. Titles perfected. Notary Public in office.  
C. T. ANGEL, Secy.-Treas.

Zeb B. Sanders R. M. Fiddle  
**SANDERS AND RODDIE**  
**ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW**  
Offices First National Bank Bldg.  
Phone No. 300.

DR. E. GREGG

CHIROPRACTOR

Over Ada National Bank.  
Consultation Free

Jno. P. Crawford Jas. W. Bolen  
**CRAWFORD & BOLEN**  
Lawyers

At the front over Oklahoma State Bank, Ada, Okla.

J. E. Webb C. H. Ennis

WEBB & ENNIS

Lawyers

Office of City Attorney at City Hall.

DR. J. R. RUNIAN

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office in Rollow Bldg. Phone 195  
Residence Phone 38.

LIGON & KING,

Physicians and Surgeons

Office in First National Bank Bldg.

GRANGER & GRANGER

DENTISTS.

Phone No. 212.

Residence Phone No. 259.

Rooms 1 and 2, First Nat'l Building

HOME ABSTRACT AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY.

General Abstract, Loan and Real Estate business. Fire and Tornado Insurance. Southern Surety Company of Oklahoma. Office in rear of First National bank.

C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown

**GALBRAITH & McKEOWN**  
LAWYERS.

Over Citizens National Bank, Ada, Ok.

DRS. FAUST & HARTMAN

General Practice and Surgery  
Phone 80 and 81

Conn Building over Surprise St. re.

DR. W. J. VINETTE

DENTIST

Henley & Biles Bldg.

DR. J. M. VADEN

General Practice and Surgery.

Office Phone 75. Residence 75.

Office in Duncan Building.

DR. W. H. ENLOE

DENTIST

Office Duncan Building. Phone 75.

DR. W. M. OWEN

OSTEOPATH

Reed Douglas Bldg., near Postoffice.  
Consultation Free.

J. R. CRAIG

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Over Ada National Bank.  
Phone Nos.: Office 59, Res. 281.

# CALUMET Baking Powder

Received  
Highest Award  
World's Pure Food Exposition  
Chicago, November, 1907  
What does this mean?

It means that Calumet has set a new Standard in Baking Powder—the standard of the World. Because this award was given to Calumet after thorough tests and experiments, over all other baking powders.

It means that Calumet is the best baking powder in every particular in the world. And this means that Calumet produces the best, most delicious, lightest, and purest baking of all baking powders.

Doesn't that mean everything to you?

## BAILEY WINS VICTORY.

Is Champion of State Rights and Laborers.

Washington, April 18.—A few days ago, in the senate of the United States, Senator Bailey made a short speech in the interests of the working man of this country, and especially the man at work on railroads, in which he did them a most signal service, and won a battle for state's rights, and also won in the interests of the working man.

The senate had under consideration a bill which originated in the house of representatives, to amend an act entitled "An Act relating to the liability of common carriers by the railroads to their employees in certain cases," approved April 22, 1908. There were a great many speeches on this bill, a large number of senators favoring an amendment to the bill, and nearly each senator having his own amendment.

The amendment which Senator Bailey advocated was offered by Senator Paynter of Kentucky. That amendment reads like this: "And no case arising under this act and brought in any state court of competent jurisdiction shall be removed to any court of the United States."

The object of that amendment was to carry the democratic contention that the railroad defendant in cases of liability to injured employees could not drag the cases into a federal court several thousand miles from where the plaintiff lived, thereby causing him a great deal of expense to fight the case, and at the same time take it out of the vicinity where the injury had occurred. Of course, Senator Bailey and Senator Paynter both would have preferred seeing the bill confer exclusive jurisdiction upon state courts, but in deference to the opinions of others who desired to see the same purpose accomplished the amendment offered by Senator Paynter and supported by Senator Bailey gave the plaintiff the right to select the forum in which his case shall be tried. Under this amendment the plaintiff can select a state court or a federal court, as he may prefer, to try his case arising under the act in question.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets assist nature in driving all impurities out of the system, insuring a free and regular condition and restoring the organs of the body to health and strength. Sold by all dealers.

## TAXATION AND REVENUE.

I favor the principle of taxation on incomes, legacies, and untaxed gross production. Taxes should be prorated among all the citizens and all property of the state. The wealthiest and most powerful corporation should be made to pay its share proportionate to its wealth, no more, no less; and the farmer and every class should pay in like proportion. No class should be taxed out of existence, nor should any class escape its just proportion. As governor, I shall strive to subvert this policy.

In this connection, I have to state in reply to many inquiries relative to the payment of taxes on Indian lands that I have paid this tax as disclosed by the following certificate:

Tishomingo, Okla., Mar. 24, 1910.  
To Whom it May Concern:

As Treasurer of Johnston County, I hereby certify that heretofore Wm. H. Murray paid all taxes in full upon his property, consisting of lands allotted by himself, his wife and children and tracts he had purchased, as disclosed by the record, and that he paid all taxes due each payment since the admission of the state of Oklahoma into the union, including the year 1908-09.—From Murray's speech at Altus, Okla.

## 61 SOULS TAKEN FROM A WRECKED LINER AT NIGHT

London, April 18.—The liner Minnehaha crashed into the rocks on the Scilly Islands at midnight Sunday, and 61 passengers were rescued in the fog and darkness. The vessel lifted slightly Monday morning with twelve feet of water in her hold. It is declared it is not badly damaged, and that it can be refloated when it is lightened.

Over a score of vessels went to her assistance as a result of the wireless calls. The vessel was proceeding with extreme caution when it struck the most dangerous point in the North Atlantic.

The officers prevented a panic, and with the boats handled with the greatest skill all were safely landed. After the passengers were landed 400 cattle were turned loose and they swam ashore. The passengers were taken to Penzance Monday morning and from there were rushed to London.

Prompt relief in all cases of throat and lung trouble if you use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pleasant to take, soothing and healing in effect. Sold by all dealers.

# THE GREATEST CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

GUARANTEED CURE FOR  
Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Quinsy, Hoarseness, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, Weakness of the Lungs, Asthma and all diseases of  
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST  
PREVENTS PNEUMONIA

Eleven years ago Dr. King's New Discovery permanently cured me of a severe and dangerous throat and lung trouble, and I've been a well man ever since.—G. O. Floyd, Merchant, Kershaw, S. C.

PRICE 50C

AND \$1.00

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY  
**RAMSEY DRUG CO.**

## BRYAN AT WHITE HOUSE WITH TAFT FOR HOUR

Calls on Speaker Cannon—Takes Lunch With Leading Democrats in House.

Washington, April 19.—William Jennings Bryan and President Taft spent more than an hour together at the White House late today. The two travelers exchanged reminiscences and commented upon how well the other was looking. The president intimated that being beaten at the polls did not seem to be such a bad thing for one's health and happiness after all.

"The call was purely a social one," said Mr. Bryan, as he left the executive offices.

"Did you discuss the tariff bill?" was asked.

"No," the Nebraskan said, "we forgot all about it."

"Or politics?"

"No that didn't happen to us, either."

Both the president and Mr. Bryan seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed the quiet chat in the executive chamber.

Mr. Bryan left at 7:55 o'clock tonight for Lincoln, Neb.

Mr. Bryan came to the capital to urge congress to appropriate money for the extermination of the hookworm in Porto Rico and to establish a Pan-American college there.

At a hearing of the House Committee on Insular Affairs he pictured Porto Rico as a place of beauty, but an island with burdens which the United States should help to relieve. He declared Porto Rico was the key by which we were to "unlock South America offered a Golden opportunity for the immigrant."

"While I was in Porto Rico," Mr. Bryan said, "I studiously avoided the discussion of any political question, and in a speech there I explained why I thought this was necessary. I pointed out, too, that however much we may differ in the United States on political questions, we are in thorough harmony in our desire to do absolute justice to Porto Rico."

Mr. Bryan gave an unqualified indorsement to Gov. Colton of Porto Rico.

He predicted that in half a century the population in South America would be increased from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000. He said that South America was likely to do for Europe in the next one hundred years what the United States had done for Europe in the last century. He pointed out that the United States was reaching the point where there was left little idle land or free land to offer the immigrants, and that South America, standing much as the United States stood at the beginning of the last century, was opening up instead.

Mr. Bryan arrived at the White House and held an impromptu reception in the lobby. He called on Speaker Cannon and remained in the latter's private office for fifteen minutes.

"We didn't talk politics at all," said the speaker afterwards. "Mr. Bryan is a busy man and we just exchanged a few words. We have known each other for a long time, you know."

Mr. Bryan was taken to luncheon by Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska, who had as his other guests Representative Champ Clark and Lloyd of Missouri. James of Kentucky and several others.

During the visit Mr. Bryan met a number of Democrats, and to them expressed his opinion that the Democrats of the House should vote for the postal savings bank bill because in his view, it involved the surest method of bringing about the guarantee features for the deposits.

While believing there were some good features in the pending railroad bill, especially those providing for Government supervision of the issue of stock and bonds, Mr. Bryan advised his democratic friends to defeat the measure, because he thought its bad features outweighed its desirable provisions.

Among those who attended the conference were Minority Leader Clark of Missouri, Representative James of Kentucky, Bartlett of Georgia, Rucker of Colorado, Underwood of Alabama, Cox of Ohio and Hughes of New York.

## COMET VISIBLE TO EYE.

Observed at Several Points Shortly Before Dawn.

Paris, April 19.—Halley's comet was sighted yesterday by the Paris observatory. The officials say the comet seems to have a considerably enlarged tail which, being perpendicular to the earth, impedes observation of the body.

Observed at 3 o'clock.

Willemstad, Curacao, April 19.—Halley's comet was visible to the naked eye here at 5 o'clock this morning.

Viewed in Newfoundland.  
St. Johns, N. F., April 19.—Halley's comet was visible to the naked eye this morning. It was seen in the southeastern horizon. Its light was brilliant and coruscant.

## INSURGENTS SOON TO CONTROL

Retirement of Aldridge and Hale Lend Hope to Rebels of Party.

Washington, April 19.—A brood of young revolutionists, each charged with dire menace of destruction to the old order in the senate and the republican party, seems cooped up in the coincident announcements of the approaching retirement from public life of Senators Aldridge and Hale, judging from the endless buzz of comment, awed, dazed, jubilant or incredulous, heard about the capital, as everywhere else in Washington, today. The bewildering prospect of a great "debacle," a general breaking up of long-existing and hard-knit relations, the passing of control of the governing committees, and with it the control of tariff and financial legislation, opened visions of revolution after revolution, beside which recent events in the house sink almost into innocuous insignificance. No event so immediately and vitally affecting the senate has probably occurred since the melodramatic resignations of Conkling and Platt from the body in 1881, as a rebuke to President Garfield because of his disregard of their patronage rights.

## Held Great Power.

Into the hands of Aldridge and Hale because of the rapid removal from the Senate arena of most of the old leaders, had passed an amount of power and prestige unheard of in earlier days. Theirs had become the guiding hands and brains of the republican majority, and they have maintained their mastery in almost all matters of importance, despite the rapid increase of the progressives in the last three years. Now the announcement that they have decided to step down and out at the end of this congress throws their followers into confusion and consternation and fills them with well-grounded apprehension for the future because of the accumulating embarrassments of the party in both senate and house throughout the country.

## Republican Majority Reversed.

And, as if to leave no gleam of cheering sunshine beckoning to a better future for the republicans, come the returns of today's special congressional election in Rochester, telling how the old republican machine boss, Aldridge, has been swamped by his democratic opponent, Havens, under a majority of 6,000 in a district which less than two years ago gave a republican majority of 10,000. This filled the bitter cup of the republicans to the brim and removed the last shadow of doubt that the outcome of the recent congressional election in the Fourteenth Massachusetts district and of the municipal elections in all sections of the country were not mere flukes but demonstrations of the fact that the time of popular sentiment has so overwhelmingly over the dominant party and toward the democracy lower tariff, economy in expenditures and freedom from corporate and boss control.

## Will Mean Radical Changes.

The retirement of Aldridge and Hale will mean radical changes in committee control and assignments in the senate, and there will be involved hereafter the making of legislative programs and their realization. If the personnel of the senate were to remain what it is at present, with only Aldridge and Hale eliminated, the outlook would not be so disturbing, but the regulars realize that the same forces which have compelled Hale to withdraw from the race for re-election in Maine and defeated the republican congressional candidates in Massachusetts and New York will in all human probability bring about this fall the election of several state legislatures which will have either democratic majorities or majorities controlled by progressive republicans. Hale himself will be succeeded by a republican who is making his campaign on a progressive platform. Lodge of Massachusetts is threatened with the election of a legislature controlled by democrats, or by republicans hostile to him. It is no certainty that Kean of New Jersey will be allowed to come back. Dupont of Delaware is threatened with defeat through the capture of the Delaware legislature by the democrats.

## Kicked to Death by Mule.

Boswell, Ok., April 19.—With two ribs broken and a large, discolored bruise over the heart, lying in the field near Roberta, John Briggs, a farmer, was found by his wife about dark last night. She had gone to hunt for him with a lantern. It is presumed that he was kicked to death by one of the mules he was using in harrowing a piece of land. He was found about ten feet from where the mule was hitched to the harrow.

The ladies of the Christian church make good candy and they will have it for sale Thursday at the Ada Drug store. Call and buy some of their superior sweets.

## Auto and Train Collide.

Oklahoma City, April 19.—A. F. Nagelhafer, driver of the Model laundry automobile delivery wagon, lies in the St. Anthony's hospital in a critical condition as the result of the collision of his automobile with a Frisco freight engine at 11:43 o'clock Monday morning.

The auto delivery was completely wrecked. The damage to it was estimated at \$600 and the machine was so badly battered that it is irreparable. The engine struck it just behind the middle portion of the car, breaking down both hind wheels. The body of the car was broken and collapsed.

The extent of Nagelhafer's injuries has not been learned, but it is said that they are serious and that if he recovers from his injuries it will be only by a narrow margin. His right leg is said to have been broken in two places, besides his whole body being bruised by the splinters of the demolished car.



**NOW**  
that we have  
caught your eye

We want to tell you about that new

**Electric Iron**

Just the thing for hot weather—no red hot stove on a red hot day—no walking, no lifting, easy to regulate. Try one

**Ada Electric & Gas Company**

Phone No. 87 South Broadway



## A POINTER

If You want to buy real estate or have any to sell, see us. The man with a few dollars will do well to place it in Ada realty now, when he has an opportunity to get in on the ground floor. Another year will see values very greatly enhanced. We have several CHOICE BUSINESS SITES, also some CHOICE HOME SITES that it will pay you to consider.

**THE WEAVER AGENCY**  
Carlton Weaver, Representative

## THE Ada National Bank

From the day of its opening, July 23, 1900, down to the present time the business of this Bank has gone forward without interruption.

Has accommodated more farmers than any Bank in the county

Has assisted more local enterprises than any other Bank in the City.

If you have unfinished business with this Bank for 1909 attend to it at once.

**Ada National Bank**



# Farmers State Bank

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS  
with us will receive our most  
careful attention.

F. O. HARRISS, Cashier.

## CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

### Smith Sells Furniture.

Pink Eaton is here from Allen.

Mrs. Tom Suddath is here from Roff.

C. C. Nash is transacting business at Roff.

Mrs. Wm. Leaf went to Francis this morning.

List your real estate with the Weaver Agency.

Mrs. C. E. Cummings is visiting friends in Roff.

Try our ice cream cones. 5c each. Ramsey Drug Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Jo Thomas of Roff are in the city today.

Prescriptions Properly Prepared. The G. M. C. Way.

Miss Minnie Donaghey, returned from Allen yesterday.

Baxar Fretwell is transacting business in Oklahoma City.

Miss Willie Jones of Conway, Ark., is the guest of Miss Susie Chisler.

OLD HICKORY chairs, rockers and settees at reasonable prices. M. Levine.

Mrs. R. S. Tobin left for Greenville this morning where she will visit with friends.

Be sure and see those towels at 7 1/2c each at Surprise Store Thursday Friday and Saturday.

I am sole agent in Ada for the New Home Sewing Machine. Cash or easy payments. M. Levine.

C. H. Fisher and wife who have been visiting Mrs. Crowder returned to their home in Hugo today.

Why send away for your sheet music when you can get it at L. T. Walters' for the same price. If I do not have it I can get it.

The Baptist ladies invite a large attendance at their tea to be given at Mrs. G. L. Kice's Friday afternoon, when the Bazaar articles will be sold.

Walsh has received a slicer for breakfast bacon and dried beef, which will save almost half your meat bill. Let him prove the statement.

Owing to the length of the program of the Pontotoc County Teachers' Association held at Francis, Feb. 25th, some important features of the program were not reached. A call meeting of the Association will be held at Ada April 23rd, that the following features of the Francis program may be discussed.

Professional Training—A. L. Fentem, E. C. S. N., Ada.  
School Room Decoration—Miss Mae Neal, Tyrola.

Response—Miss Mamie White, Center.

Geography of History—Wm. Felter, Roff.

Essentials and Non-essentials of the Rural School Course of Study—R. C. Cunningham, Stonewall.

Response—W. A. Ledbetter, Princeton.

The meeting will open at the South school building at 1 p. m.

T. W. Robinson, Ada; T. B. Liner, Allen; Mrs. R. F. Wilborn, Oakman; Executive Committee.

Stall, the photographer, phone 176.

R. E. Blanks went to Durant this morning.

Mr. Alma Carr, is visiting friends in Sulphur.

Try Crystal nuts, the new candy at Ramsey's.

John Poe went to Oklahoma City this morning.

We handle store and residence awnings. M. Levine.

G. W. Brewer is visiting his family in Herrick, Ill.

Mrs. Clay Jones of Roff, was an Ada visitor today.

Tom McKeown returned from Konawa this morning.

Mrs. Carlton Weaver is much improved after a week's illness.

J. S. Armstrong of Oklahoma City is transacting business in Ada.

Mrs. E. Hutcheson is visiting her parents, M. B. Donaghey and wife.

Frank A. Sewell of Texhoma is the guest of M. B. Donaghey and family.

We are sole agents for the Globe-Wernicke sectional book cases. M. Levine.

Attend the towel sale at Surprise Store Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Stop and take a look at the Clurtt Shirt display in window at the Grand Leader.

Delicious home-made candy may be bought from the Christian ladies Thursday at W. H. Holman's store, The Ada Drug Co.

Can a half dozen Roosevelts and Hughes stem the democratic tidal wave begun with the election of Foss in Massachusetts?

J. F. McKeel returned from Sallisaw, Okla., where his father was buried Sunday afternoon after a lingering illness of several weeks.

Doris Sharrock, 6 year old daughter of W. W. Sharrock, died yesterday at 5 p. m. The burial will take place at Rosedale Cemetery at 2:30 this afternoon.

A nice assortment of aprons and other useful and pretty articles will be for sale by the Baptist Ladies Aid at Mrs. Kice's Friday afternoon, where they will give a tea.

The biggest and best line of furniture, art squares, rugs, matings, lenoleum, refrigerators, cook stoves. Prices very reasonable. Cash or easy payments. M. Levine.

Expert hair dresser from Chicago. Comings made up in the latest style. Hair bought and sold. Beauty massage cups and skin food. Hair eater for removing superfluous hair. Mrs. Olive Day, Hotel Byrd, rooms 12, phone 184. For one week only.

Have You seen the Picture? A barnegat Schoolma'am had been telling her pupils something about George Washington and finally she asked: Can anyone now tell me which Washington was—a great general or a great admiral? The small son of a fisherman raised his hand, and she signaled him to speak. He was a great general, said the boy. I seen a picture of him crossing the Delaware, and no great admiral would put out from shore standing up in a skiff.—Everybody's Magazine.

Miss Addie Tanner Will Get Free Trip to Colorado.

The Oklahoman contest is at an end and the contestants are not sorry either. There was considerable interest manifested throughout the state. Among those winning prizes was Miss Addie Tanner of this City who ranked fourth in her, (the 4th) district.

The results in the state at large was as follows:

Winner of City Grand Prize—\$2,600 Babcock Electric—Mrs. Gertrude Hamp. Dist. No. 2—1,894,180 votes.

Winner of Country Grand Prize—\$1,800 Cadillac "30"—Mrs. Val Mullen Ardmore. Dist. No. 4—2,092,200 votes.

Winners of prizes in District No. 4: European Tours—Ethel Folsom, 1,582,645.

Piano—Alice E. Jackson, 1,261,400.

Diamond Ring—Regina M. Mayers, 1,033,510.

Trip to Colorado—Addie Tanner, \$08,855.

Miss Donaghey Entertains.

Miss Minnie Donaghey entertained a number of her friends at her home in North Ada last night, in honor of Miss Jones of Arkansas.

The time was spent in playing Rook and Forty-Two after which refreshments were served. The crowd report a delightful time.

Base-Ball News.—We have arranged for the news of the Texas League by innings, which will be posted on the wall in plain figures, so everyone can tell just how they stand at the end of each inning.

OLD MISSION BILLIARD PARLOR

B. J. CORN, Proprietor

## OPEN THE CAMPAIGN

SPECIAL TRAINS BRING BIG CROWDS TO HEAR WM. H. MURRAY.

### WOULD CORRECT EVILS

Discusses Various Issues Before People of State in Three Hour Address.

Altus, Ok., April 19.—William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray opened his campaign for governor of Oklahoma at Altus today before an audience of about 1,500 people. A special train came from Oklahoma City carrying several hundred Murray men from

Oklahoma City and points along the line. Another special came in over the Wichita Falls and Northwestern from Frederick, bringing about 200. Trains from both ways on the Orient and from the west on the Frisco brought large crowds. Many others came in autos and other conveyances from the smaller inland towns of the county, ten auto parties coming from Hollis. The speaker was given an attentive and enthusiastic hearing throughout. The speech was delivered from a platform of baled alfalfa, which was decorated in green alfalfa.

The Oklahoma City special carried large banners with the wording, "Alfalfa Special to Altus, Ok., by the Friends of W. H. Murray." The banners were draped with green alfalfa. His address in full appears in another column of this issue.



W. H. MURRAY, CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

### ANDY CHAPMAN RUNNING.

Will Ask People of Pontotoc to Make Him Their Sheriff.

A. H. Chapman or Andy Chapman as he is familiarly known by his many friends authorizes his announcement for the office of sheriff of Pontotoc county, subject to the action of the democratic primary August 2. It is a pleasure to announce the name of such men for the important and responsible office of sheriff. For a record of honesty, morality, and courage, few men possess a better one. Andy Chapman would do his duty as he saw it if it cost him friends or made him foes. This was demonstrated during his official term as city tax assessor for the city of Ada. His valuations of property were invariably in accordance with his oath as he saw it.

Andy thinks that an official who would violate his oath of office is a bad man, and he is a stickler for honesty in public service.

Mr. Chapman has been a resident of Ada and Pontotoc county several years, having until a year ago, been associated with S. E. Chapman in his shoe house. He was born and reared in Hopkins county, Tex., and has never lived any where except in his old home county and Pontotoc. He has served his home county in an official capacity and always made good. If elected sheriff there is little doubt of a creditable record at the end of his term. The News commends him for your consideration.

### ADA CONTESTANT GETS PRIZE.

Miss Addie Tanner Will Get Free Trip to Colorado.

The Oklahoman contest is at an end and the contestants are not sorry either. There was considerable interest manifested throughout the state. Among those winning prizes was Miss Addie Tanner of this City who ranked fourth in her, (the 4th) district.

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The time was spent in playing Rook and Forty-Two after which refreshments were served. The crowd report a delightful time.

### WORKERS INSTITUTE

Oklahoma State Baptist Workers Conducting Institute Here.

The workers institute which is being conducted at the First Baptist church by Revs. W. D. Moorer and E. E. Ford, continues through today and tonight the last session will be held.

Rev. Moorer, state superintendent of Sunday School work, made a very interesting talk last night which was enjoyed by all who heard him, especially Sunday school workers and teachers.

Rev. Ford is well qualified to help those interested in the young people's movement and he also talked last evening along that line.

A service was held this morning and this afternoon, when ideas were interchanged as to the best methods to be used in Sunday school and young peoples work.

Every one is cordially invited to attend the service tonight, and it will be a rare opportunity for those who desire to become informed as to the best plans for conducting Sunday schools, teaching the lessons, etc.

Some of the pastors have called in their prayer services that their members may have the privilege of hearing these men who have studied these phases of church work. A large audience is expected tonight.

That election in New York state yesterday is enough to inspire a hurried return of Teddy the Terrible.

## Gala Spring Celebration

Ada, Okla.

APRIL 25-30

BENEFIT

## Ada Fire Dept.

Attractions furnished by The Lachman Greater Shows

10-HIGHCLASS ATTRACTIONS-10

Bigger, Better Grander than Ever

FREE TWICE DAILY FREE

Vermeltoe KING OF HIGH WIRE ARTISTS

Band Concert Afternoon and Evening by Prof. Pitt's Concert Band

# One Dollar Will Start an Account with the MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS STATE BANK

The Bank That Grows

A Bank Where Your Deposit is Guaranteed

C. H. RIVES,  
President

B. H. MASON,  
Cashier

Originators and Dictators of Low Prices

## Our Special This Week

should be extremely interesting to everybody

# Towels

Such values as these, will—we are sure appeal to and open the purse of every lady who sees them, and every man who values his money. We'll urge his wife to attend this towel sale.

The towels were bought by the case from the factory, and at our regular price are bargains, but at such prices as these, will certainly be a snap. Not one before nor one after dates at these prices.

Thursday, April 21

Friday, April 22

Saturday, April 23

20 doz. Bleached, Fringed Huck Towels, a nice smooth towel

7 1-2c each

40 doz. Unbleached, extra strong and durable, something for hard service, size 18x40. Price

9c each

50 doz. Plain Edge Bleached Huck Towels, a nice smooth towel, plain white or with Colored borders

7 1-2c each

18x40, Red or Blue border

25 doz. Honey Comb Towels,

7 1-2c each

10 doz. Heavy Linen and Cotton mixed Towels, Hemstitched size 24x40. Extra Special. This is a rare bargain and should receive your attention

11c each

20 doz. Turkish Bath Towels, Size 18x40. A real bargain

8c each

5 doz. Turkish Bath Towels, Size 18x50, at

12c each

5 doz. Extra Heavy Bath, size 24x50. This is our largest and Heaviest Towel

21c each

Many other towels in bleached and unbleached, all ticketed and marked and ready for your inspection. Come in and look through.

# Surprise Store

The People Who Put The Price Down

## Cravanette Slippers and Pumps

Our newest and most comfortable slipper or pump is made of Cravanette—now it is not canvas, but a lasting Cravanette.

They cannot be surpassed for the money.

Soles are of a medium weight.

Ask to See Them

No Trouble to Show Our Goods

## Chapman The Shoe Man

E. Main Ada, Okla.

Try a Want Ad in The News



Evening Edition, except Sunday  
Weekly Publication, Thursday.  
OFFICE: Weaver-Masonic Block,  
12th and Broadway.  
Otis H. Weaver, Editor and Owner.  
J. M. Watkins, Business Manager.  
Weekly, the year .....\$1.00  
Daily, the week ..... .10  
Daily, the year ..... 4.00  
Daily delivered in city, by carrier  
every evening except Sunday.  
The Weekly will be sent to respon-  
sible subscribers until ordered dis-  
continued and all arrearsages are paid  
Entered as Second Class matter,  
March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at  
Ada, Okla., under the Act of Con-  
gress of March 3, 1879."



## DEMOCRATIC POLITI- CAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The following are the names of  
candidates for public office subject to  
the action of the Democratic Pri-  
maries occurring August 2nd.  
The Democratic public is assured  
that the names appearing below rep-  
resent Democrats, who are regardful  
of the proper support of the Demo-  
cratic press and respectful toward  
the wishes of the people who desire  
to become well acquainted with the  
name and reputation of the man for  
whom they vote.

- For Governor:  
LEE CRUCE
- For Attorney General:  
CLINT GRAHAM
- For Judge Criminal Court of Appeals:  
HENRY M. FURMAN
- For Clerk Supreme Court:  
W. H. L. (Swamp) CAMPBELL
- For State Corporation Commissioner:  
GEO. A. HENSHAW
- For District Judge 7th District, Two  
Elect:  
TOM D. McKEOWN  
A. T. WEST  
ROBT. M. RAINBY
- For State Senator 23rd District:  
REUBEN M. RODDIE
- For Mine Inspector District No. 1:  
JOHN O'BRIEN
- For County Judge:  
CONWAY O. BARTON  
A. M. CROXTON  
EDGAR S. RATLIFF
- For Sheriff:  
SAM McCLURE  
GEO. THOMPSON  
LEM MITCHELL  
ANDY H. CHAPMAN
- For County Clerk:  
W. S. KERR
- For District Clerk:  
W. T. COX
- For County Treasurer:  
J. K. SOROGGINS  
J. W. WESTBROOK  
R. H. (Rit) ERWIN
- For County Attorney:  
ROBT. L. WIMBISH
- For Register of Deeds:  
WILMER B. JONES  
CROOKET C. HARGIS
- For Superintendent Public Schools:  
PROF. T. F. FIERCE
- For County Weigher:  
JOHN WARD  
SHERWOOD HILL
- For County Commissioner West Dist.:  
CHAS. W. FLOYD
- Justice of the Peace, Ada Precinct:  
HENRY J. BROWN
- For Constable, Ada Precinct:  
E. L. BUNCH

\$1,000—A good forty acre farm 8  
miles southwest of Ada. 25 acres in  
cultivation. Splendid improvements  
valued at \$500. May be had for a  
thousand.  
\$1,350—160 acres of land under fence  
four miles north of Ada 35 in cul-  
tivation. 100 tillable, heavy timber  
and considerable grass. Have refus-  
ed \$200 for the timber alone. Liv-  
ing water.

WEAVER AGENCY.  
Opportunities on 12th.  
There are excellent opportunities  
for business proposition on 12th  
street, and we have some rare bar-  
gains which no far sighted person  
with a little spare cash should pass  
up. Come and ask about them.  
WEAVER AGENCY.

## MURRAY DELIVERED HIS OPENING SPEECH

At Altus, Jackson Co., Okla.,  
Tuesday, April 19, 1910

THIS SPEECH WAS DELIVERED TO A LARGE  
CONCOURSE OF CITIZENS OF JACKSON,  
GREER, HARMON, TILLMAN AND CO-  
MANCHE COUNTIES.

Fellow Citizens of Oklahoma:—  
Talleyrand, Napoleon's great pre-  
mier, once said that language was  
made to "conceal" thought as well  
as to express it. Politicians usually  
follow this example; but in this  
speech, I shall not follow Talleyrand's  
but the old English rule, that lan-  
guage is made to express thought and  
that words are the signs of ideas.  
In the discussion of principles giv-  
ing my reason therefor, as candidate  
for governor, I shall stand for the  
same thing whether in the metropolis  
of the state, or amid the crags and  
peaks of Pushmataha or in the short  
grass plains of the Cimarron.

The speech I now intend delivering  
will be furnished to the press to be  
printed in full that the voter may be  
enabled to criticize it in the light  
in which one seeking such an important  
position should be criticized—his po-  
sition on public questions, his rea-  
sons therefor, his language, diction,  
style, and rhetoric.

Much that I may say will read un-  
like the ordinary speech of the hus-  
tlers, but rather heavy as a com-  
mentary on political science. I purposely  
deal with these abstruse questions  
that the people may have an under-  
standing of my system of govern-  
ment.

Democracy in government, brother-  
hood in its application to society,  
equality in rights and privileges as  
well as in duties and obligations, and  
universal education must be the aim  
of every state and the inexorable  
wish of every patriotic citizen of Ok-  
lahoma.

There is a measure of wisdom in  
the statement of Herbert Spencer:  
"The greatest protection now needed  
is protection from our protectors."

The best wishes of Oklahoma will  
be subserved by a return to the well  
known principle of the law of the old  
Roman Republic: "Status reipublice  
suprema lex esto"—Translated: Let  
the public good be the supreme law.  
We should know no interest but the  
public interest. Law and order, the  
protection of the rights of man, the  
protection of property and all the  
rights of every citizen of whatsoever  
calling or profession, is my supreme  
wish now and shall be my policy if  
elected governor of Oklahoma.

The best law giver is he who has  
the widest range of the knowledge of  
life—all elements of society—the  
mansions of the rich, the hovels, huts,  
and cabins of the poor—all institu-  
tions of learning, the churches of the  
pious and good and the slum and dens  
of debauchery and prostitution.

As governor I shall regard myself  
not entitled to that freedom of ac-  
tion or of personal habits that an in-  
dividual or ordinary public officer  
would claim; but shall regard my po-  
sition as one, no less official, requir-  
ing my following right example as  
affects morality, right living, and the  
social and economic welfare of the  
citizenship.

Federal Questions not Discussed.  
The question of the removal of re-  
striction on Indian lands, the settle-  
ment of Indian estates under the ju-  
risdiction of the federal government,  
retained by the Enabling Act, ques-  
tions of the central bank, etc., are  
purely federal questions, with which  
I could have no more to do than a  
private citizen. These questions  
should be submitted to the candidates  
for Congress and the U. S. Senate,  
and as I am not a candidate for either  
of these positions, (and if I keep  
my present intentions will never be),  
I shall therefore refrain from discus-  
sing any federal question. Since the  
solution of problems relative to state  
government are so numerous as to  
require all the time, I shall devote  
my attention solely to them. Can-  
didates for state office making an  
issue of federal questions could do no  
other than impress the citizen that  
he is trying to dodge the questions  
with which he will be charged in the  
event of election. As I view it I am  
not called upon to take sides between  
every dog fight (whether between  
those of two or four legs) or give  
my opinion upon questions with  
which I shall be unconcerned as an  
officer, but that I am charged with  
declaring my position upon any or  
all questions arising in the campaign  
or likely to arise in the administra-  
tion, during the next four years of  
state government. First, I favor the  
further and the complete vitalization  
of the constitution, that the people  
may feel all its beneficent provi-  
sions.

Silent On Constitutional Amendments  
Since the constitution provides that  
amendments thereto may be either  
initiated or submitted by a majority  
vote of the legislature and it is be-  
yond the power of the governor to  
veto, I shall purposely omit the dis-  
cussion of either of the proposed  
amendments before the people: First,  
for the lack of time, and second, it  
is not within the power of the gov-  
ernor to determine as in the enact-  
ments of laws, but I shall bow to the

majority will, irrespective of my per-  
sonal convictions therein.

Cabin of State.

In the building of Oklahoma, large-  
ly a state manufactured—it did not  
grow as other states grew—we may  
be likened unto some pioneer going  
into the primeval forests with intent  
to erect him a home and clear out a  
farm. Some years ago this was the  
course I was required to pursue.  
With some helpers I hurriedly chop-  
ped down the trees of the forest, new-  
ed and scalped them and fitted them  
into the walls; rived out boards, cov-  
ered it, and with lumber floored it,  
and immediately moved in—this tip-  
ical pioneer cabin. I felt that I had  
built a home every log of which was  
sound; was either of walnut or heart  
of oak. Putting it together in a hur-  
ry, leaving the ends and the corners  
projecting, I found myself occasion-  
ally, when compelled to move about  
the premises, especially at night,  
bumping my head upon the corners of  
these protruding logs. I felt the chill-  
ing blast of the blizzard howling  
through the cracks, and then realized  
that other work must be done. I  
immediately set to work to correct  
the oversight in the building—saw-  
ed down the corners, rived out chink-  
ing, wedged them into the walls, and  
filled the crevices with mortar, to  
protect myself from bumping my  
head against these protruding ends  
and from the chilling blast of the  
north winds. Likewise, the Oklahoma  
state government, built in a hurry—  
manufactured in a rush of time. Every  
log is sound; it is either Bois  
d'arc, walnut, or heart of oak. It will  
stand up amid the storms and vicissi-  
tudes of anarchy and strife, or against  
the power of predatory wealth and  
"the sharp quill of law," invented  
by hired attorneys; but, like my cab-  
in, we have left here and there pro-  
truding ends on the corners against  
which the citizen has bumped his  
head; loop holes as yet open, and  
this house—this "Cabin of State"—  
yet requires the hewing down of the  
walls, the sawing of the protruding  
corners, chinking the cracks and  
loop holes through which revenues  
escape and the enemies of good gov-  
ernment enter. I was at the log  
rolling and the building of this "Cab-  
in of State." I saw then and I see  
now the pruning down necessary, the  
loop holes to be chinked and "dau-  
bed" to complete this dwelling place  
for the citizenship of Oklahoma for  
their protection from the blasts of  
predatory wealth and the onslaughts  
of their hired attorneys and rep-  
resentatives, as well as the leaks of  
petty graft and official speculation,  
and it is my fondest hope to complete  
this work, so wisely begun.

Oklahoma, A Manufactured State

Oklahoma is a manufactured state.  
We can trace the original thirteen  
colonies and the settlement of the  
states growing up in the North-  
west Territory by different epochs  
characterized by discovery, coloniza-  
tion, growth of territorial govern-  
ment and development of a distinct  
local idea, while in eighteen short  
years, in one man's life time, Okla-  
homa was settled, and crowded  
through this period of years' suc-  
cessive periods up to a full officered  
state government, settled by a citi-  
zenship of the extreme north and  
of the extreme south; with the sedate  
easterner and the push and energy  
of the westerner, coming together  
with preconceived notions of law,  
government, and civilization, provok-  
ing conflicting traditions of mind on  
mind and thought on thought—it can  
not be claimed that there is a distinc-  
tive Oklahoma idea, but from out  
these conflicts and modified opinions  
will step forth a civilization neither  
north, south, east nor west, but one  
partaking of the best elements of all  
sections, until we confidently believe  
that Oklahoma will mark the highest  
summit in the mountain range of an  
civilization, not alone in material  
prosperity and happiness, but in in-  
telligence and moral activity, whith-  
er the race has ever tended—will  
be the discriminating judgment of  
posterity, who look not at the priv-  
ileged few—for whose benefit the na-  
tions of the earth (America's states  
as well) seem hitherto to have fram-  
ed their institutions—but upon the  
whole population.

Middle Class Defined.

The great middle class—of which  
type the average man is most rep-  
resentative—in all ages of the world,  
in every form of government what-  
ever, have been the stalwart pres-  
ervers of civilization, liberty, and pro-  
gress of mankind. It might require  
a definition of the term "middle  
class." Oft-times discussions are en-  
gendered between persons upon a mis-  
understanding of terms employed,  
when in truth there is no difference  
on principle between them. The  
democratic party in 1884 enunciated  
the doctrine that there were two ele-  
ments equally hurtful to a republic,  
the very rich and the very poor. Used  
expressive of extremes of society, to  
my thinking it is more nearly correct  
to say that there are two elements  
equally dangerous to society, the idle  
rich and the idle poor, the duke and  
the tramp, the cormorant and the  
millonaire and the pauper. But how-  
ever correct this may be, it is never-  
theless true that all must depend up-  
on the energy, the intelligence and  
the humane regard for mankind, of  
property, and of law and order, of  
the great middle class—the average  
man. The earliest political writers,  
notably socialist writers, such as  
Karl Marx, Ingles and Rodbertus, di-  
vide mankind as to their interests,  
into "capitalist," "burgess" and "pro-

letariat." They defined capitalist as  
that class which seeks special priv-  
ileges at the expense of the other  
classes; that proletariat—an unskil-  
led, uneducated person, having no  
property, country nor home; nor  
family or religious ties or sentiments;  
the burgess—representing the bulk  
of mankind between those two ex-  
tremes—one believing, a few men  
shall own everything, the other that  
no man shall own anything—the skil-  
led laborers, the average professional  
man not in the employ of trusts, the  
farmer and the tradesman or mer-  
chant who seeks to do a legitimate  
business under equitable laws, consti-  
tute the bulk of the burgess. I give  
you these various definitions that out  
of the lot you may come to what I  
mean by the average man, which I  
distinguish as that class set away  
and lying between the privilege seek-  
ing and idle rich and the hopeless,  
indolent, idle poor.

It is a mistake to divide mankind  
according to their occupations; it is  
more proper to divide them accord-  
ing to their interests as the same are  
associated with that of their fellow  
man pursuing other vocations or call-  
ings. The average tradesman or  
merchant, the average professional  
man, the farmer and laborer so far  
as political institutions, laws, and ad-  
ministration have much in common  
when they proceed upon the under-  
standing and desire that each will  
"live and let live;" that each will per-  
form his duty as an integral part of  
society without asking for special  
favors or privileges either to be writ-  
ten into the law or of the ruling class,  
and it is from this reason and basic  
principle which has enabled me to  
have but little controversy from this  
class, by whose support I expect to  
win this nomination in August and the  
election in November, because it is  
this class that most appreciate hon-  
est, wise, and brave service.

Good Roads And Bridges.

Good roads and bridges and facili-  
ties for travel; the transportation of  
vehicles, farm products, and passen-  
gers are more important to an advanc-  
ing civilization than any other ele-  
ment of progress—laws in aid of  
same are those in which every citi-  
zen in the state is interested and di-  
rectly benefited. Good roads increase  
the motor power of the farmer's  
team, shorten his distance to mar-  
ket, increases the freight facilities;  
makes possible rural free delivery  
and the parcels post; aids in edu-  
cation, and makes easy building  
rural high schools; it builds  
towns, cities, and marts of trade,  
increases the sales of the merchant,  
improves the condition of society,  
makes more attractive the home, and  
exhilarates the march of civilization  
and human progress. Without expres-  
sing to you details, it will be my pur-  
pose to make the strongest possible  
strides toward better roads in Okla-  
homa, and as a means to accomplish  
this end I shall favor the working of  
state convicts on the public roads as  
the best means of accomplishing this  
work and preventing their competi-  
tion with honest labor.

Education.

In the progress and development  
of society much depends upon a  
sound system of education, and a  
wise public school system depends  
largely upon the qualification and  
remuneration of the faithful teacher.

In the organization of our state  
government great strides of progress  
have been made in the matter of school  
buildings, assessment and levy of  
taxation, but something more is need-  
ed to insure a sound, healthy public  
school system. My experience in the  
past has taught me that while money  
is necessary it requires something  
more than money, more than school  
buildings, more than faithful, capable,  
well paid teachers. There must be  
a public school sentiment, a healthy  
desire in each and every district and  
community to gain the best possible  
intellectual uplift, and this can not  
be done, with all the other neces-  
sities, unless politics and creeds can  
be kept out of the public school.  
Partisanship and religious creeds  
have no place in the school room.  
The every teacher, as well as every  
other good citizen, should belong to  
some political party, having in view  
the betterment of the conditions of  
the country; he should have his  
views with reference to the whole-  
some teachings of the Christian reli-  
gion, but they should be left outside  
of the school yard gate. In other  
words, it is not necessary that the  
teacher should profess to be a non-  
partisan or non-conformist to any  
creed. Usually these classes have  
more creed and more partisanship  
than the ordinary professed partisan.  
But the point I desire to make is  
they should have no connection in  
the selection of a board of school  
trustees; nor should they be thought  
of in the selection of a teacher, the  
assessment of revenues or the build-  
ing of school houses, except to pre-  
vent their abuse; nor should the  
teacher use them except upon occa-  
sions when he is called upon to ex-  
ercise them solely as a citizen. With-  
out a diffusion of knowledge and gen-  
eral information there is no safety  
under any system of popular govern-  
ment and the greater power the peo-  
ple possess the greater the danger  
in the hands of an ignorant and vi-  
cious voter. Surely, under our laws  
for popular government every man  
is interested in every child's educa-  
tion. Never should we bewail as did  
Solon, the world's first law giver,  
when he said: "I have given the peo-  
ple not the best laws, but the best  
they were fitted to receive." With  
an intelligent, honest, brave, con-

scientious citizenship Oklahoma can  
have the "best laws."

In the enactment of our educa-  
tional code we have wisely provided that  
every child in the state shall be sent  
to school for at least three months  
in each and every year. If not to the  
public school, then to some other  
school, or provide some other means  
of education.

Free Text Books.

In this case we are confronted with  
many poor families whose children  
are too young to assist the parent in  
gaining a livelihood and yet the par-  
ent is too poor to purchase their books.  
When the child is older, or has reach-  
ed the age when the ordinary child  
has passed the primary grades, he  
can earn sufficient money with which  
to purchase his books, and it is nec-  
essary that the state, along with free  
tuition, free school houses and free  
teachers, shall furnish text books to  
those in the primary grade, to insure  
the attendance of all at school. The  
books required, even under the pre-  
sent system, which in some instances  
are too many books, would cost an  
aggregate sum of but \$177,000 to fur-  
nish text books to every child in the  
three first grades attending public  
school. Of what use is a compulsory  
free school system when the child  
is not old enough to earn sufficient  
money to purchase the books and the  
parent is unable to buy them? One  
would object and say "let's furnish  
those only who are too poor to make  
the purchase," as does Iowa, but the  
effect of this distinction would be  
perpetrating to the minds of the pupil  
not alone of the poor, but to the chil-  
dren of the rich, when taunted as be-  
ing paupers I should not want my  
child sitting at the same desk or one  
nearby to be gloating over the con-  
dition of another whose parents were  
poor, with the taunt, "My papa can  
buy me books, but your papa is a  
pauper." This thought imbibed from  
general conversation would injure my  
child as much as it would injure the  
other. The supercilious air gained  
in such comments would instill in his  
broad greater evil than the sting of  
poverty in the other. Hence, the only  
solution is to furnish each and every  
child in a given class or grade a free  
book where anyone in the same grade  
is thus furnished. If free tuition, free  
school houses, free desk, and free  
teachers are to be furnished, what lack  
of wisdom is there in free books? The  
state can well afford, without mater-  
ial decrease in revenue, to furnish  
the books to those in such grades.  
When the child grows older, wheth-  
er the parent be able to furnish them  
or not, he will be old enough to earn  
money with which to purchase for  
himself the books required in his  
grade.

Normal School Board.

The Regents of the Normals should  
be revised so as to eliminate the  
State Superintendent. Under the pre-  
sent method he can "can" the Normal  
teachers and force them to limp in  
their associations wherein his politi-  
cal interests are at stake—petty fac-  
tional politics—the very worst kind  
of politics; and too exacting upon  
the manly independence of the teach-  
er, who is compelled to choose be-  
tween his self respect and his wife  
and children whose bread comes by  
his Normal chair.

State University and Higher Educa-  
tion.

There are two systems of educa-  
tion, the industrial and the classical  
school. In the past, because of its  
greater difficulty of accomplishment,  
I have devoted my attention toward  
perfecting a strong, healthy indus-  
trial system of education in Okla-  
homa. We feel that this has been solved  
and now my attention shall be de-  
voted to the classical school, equally  
necessary for the benefit of the whole  
society. Money alone can not make  
a university or a public school. Our  
university, which ought to be the  
greatest in the land, is organized up-  
on a wrong principle and basis of  
management and fails to have that  
connecting link with the Normals and  
other high schools to insure the great-  
est enrollment. The Board of Regents  
for the State University should be  
revised, and this connecting link for  
matriculation and management of  
this institution will need complete re-  
vision. We have room for one univer-  
sity, and it ought to be the greatest  
in the United States. It can be made  
so without increase of appropriation  
I may say it can be made better even  
with less appropriation. I should in-  
vite the wisdom, experience, and  
training of the strongest educators in  
the land toward the upbuilding of the  
state university and making it the  
capstone of the classical school as  
we have built up and made the state  
A & M college the capstone of the  
industrial school, whose attendance,  
surpasses any other state except  
three. Likewise the attendance of the  
State University of Oklahoma will  
grow and with it all the forces of  
education and civilization—influences  
which such institutions vouchsafe in  
Republics. Both schools are required  
in Oklahoma, if we are to subserve  
the best interests of society.

We have but begun the march of  
progress; and have yet to breast the  
long slope up the Pike's Peak of our  
civilization. The burden is upon us  
to scale these heights or we must need-  
slide back again through a period of  
aquatic decay, leaving nothing gain-  
ed for the race and the progress of  
man during the many strenuous cen-  
turies through which he has passed—  
dare we cowardly decline the strident  
step?

Agricultural Education and Improve-  
ment.

Oklahoma has wisely inaugurated a  
new policy in agricultural education

and improvement, the dream of every  
man who has deeply studied the sub-  
ject, and which meets with the ap-  
proval of the best informed men of  
the country thereupon. Our A & M  
college at Stillwater already has the  
largest enrollment of pupils, save and  
except three, of any state in the Re-  
public, due for the most part to the  
wise system which we have inaugu-  
rated; and the Clause providing for  
the teaching of the elements of ag-  
riculture and domestic sciences in all  
the common schools of the state, placed  
into the constitution upon my own  
motion from the floor of the conven-  
tion, is now, and will, in the future,  
be the one clause of greatest uplift  
and improvement to the farmers of  
the state above that of any other. The  
creation of a Board of Regents for  
all A & M colleges to be composed  
of farmers elected by delegates from  
the farmers institute of the different  
counties has solved the questions of  
A & M colleges. The efficiency and  
economy of expenditure of funds in  
the state by this Board has justified  
all that was claimed and all expecta-  
tion of this system in its creation.  
The establishment of the six branch  
A & M colleges, costing but \$20,000  
each for operating expenses, and an  
aggregate sum for these six not ex-  
ceeding the cost of one Normal in-  
stitution, will prove the farmers' high  
school, and will be, not only at small  
cost proportionately, but will insure  
educated farmers for the farm.

While other states continue select-  
ing a Board of Regents by the govern-  
or, composed usually of a class of poli-  
ticians selected because no other  
place can be provided for them, will  
leave those institutions in other  
states as they have been in the past,  
mere high schools or colleges, with  
but little benefit to the farmer. Al-  
ready other states, heretofore wide-  
bowed with the rule of politicians of  
these several schools, are beginning  
the agitation to adopt the Oklahoma  
system.

Rural High Schools.

Moreover, I look forward to the day  
when every rural school district of  
the state will be organized with an  
area of not less than thirty-six square  
miles, having one central building,  
graded so as to bring to the door of  
every farmer a high school, thereby  
retaining the energy, the intelligence,  
and the wealth of the country, retard-  
ing their drifting to the cities, con-  
gesting city life to the detriment of  
rural life and conditions. The com-  
plete establishment of a system of  
rural high schools presupposes good  
roads—they go together. These dis-  
tricts can not be organized without  
easy facilities for transportation.  
Hand in hand with the progress of  
the building of good roads will this  
work go on until it is consummated,  
and I pledge to use my power to bring  
about the establishment of good  
roads and with them these rural high  
schools, beginning immediately to  
make provision, with assistance from  
the state government, for the con-  
struction of such buildings in every  
district where the roads make it pos-  
sible to do so.

State School Lands.

A question of vital importance is  
what disposition shall be made of the  
school and public lands of the state.  
In the solution of this question much  
depends upon the cost of management,  
leasing and collecting rentals. In  
the very nature of business the size  
of business managed by one man or  
board must depend upon the maxi-  
mum-unit. In matters of business,  
routine in their nature, the maximum-  
unit under one control is much larg-  
er than in those where there is great-  
er detail. For this reason a great  
railroad system may be under one  
management. For this reason the busi-  
ness unit in the mercantile world is  
still less, and it would be impossible  
for one man or one board to control  
even all the department stores of the  
country. Likewise the business unit  
of farm lands is still smaller. Hence  
in the management of lands it re-  
quires greater expenditure to manage  
with economy and success than it  
does in great railroad properties, or  
other business routine in its nature.  
In the management of farm lands by  
the state either the cost will be very  
great or the rental will be inadequate.  
Therefore profits arising from rental  
or lease of lands is smaller than the  
expenditure justifies, or even the in-  
terest upon the investment in the  
land would produce. Since the state  
already has entered upon the policy  
of selling one third of the land I see  
no reason why but the remaining part  
should be sold. It will cost the same  
amount to maintain a department for  
this purpose as it would to maintain  
a department for the whole area as  
you have exceeded a maximum busi-  
ness-unit under one management. I  
therefore favor the sale of all public  
lands of the state under the principle  
of the American homestead laws, on  
long time payment at a low rate of  
interest, giving, where the Enabling  
Act and the Constitution require it,  
the preference right, and, wherever  
it is possible, to limit the sale to not  
more than one quarter section to any  
one person, consistent with the Enab-  
ling Act and the Constitution.

Appointive Power.

As governor I shall be charged with  
the responsibility of making sundry  
appointments to public office. My po-  
sition is that the man who is success-  
ful or capable of success in a given  
line of business is fitted and is the  
only person who is fitted for public  
office; that the ward heeler or ordi-  
nary politician who is fitted only for  
politics is unfitted for public office.  
The man who is not sober, upright,  
honest, courageous in private life,  
will not be sober, upright, honest and



by my fixed policy to appoint from among the citizens of the state those qualified for public office, requiring them to devote their time to the duties of such office. Whenever or wherever one proves unfaithful or incompetent, I shall quickly and immediately relieve him of that position and appoint some one who can and will "make good." Public office is a public trust, and should not be bartered away for personal gain, political advantage or promotion by the appointive power. He should be expected to remember with gratitude his friends until the claim of his friends conflicts with that of the public, and whenever or wherever the same arises it is the duty of the appointive power to take the side of the public even as against his friend. My purpose would be to install a strong, efficient and economic government, and my definition of a qualified officer is an honest, wise, and brave man. I would trust my life, my property and my government in the hands of an honest, wise and brave man, but I would hesitate under stressful condition, to trust anything to any person lacking either.

#### Vitalizing Art. 22.

Vitalizing article 22 of the constitution is important. Bad laws produce a revolutionary tendency. Wholesome laws do little else than produce tendencies for good. It will be observed that the protection of the home, encouraging home building, home buying and small home ownership, is the central idea in this speech, and is the basic principle to consider in the formation of government. A complete vitalization of this article, together with the enactment of other laws herein proposed, will be necessary to continue the increase in home ownership. In the other states the number of homes have been decreasing for the past thirty years. I am glad to note that under the present law, incomplete as they are, home ownership increased last year fifteen per cent in Oklahoma.

#### Labor Legislation.

My record both in the constitutional convention and the first legislature ought to inspire confidence of the laboring men of the state. My position upon the fellow servant law, upon the law preventing the working of women and children in underground mines, of children in any specific dangerous manufacture or other harmful occupation of recognized danger to health, morals, or bodily safety, upon the question of arbitration and other limitations exacting upon the cause of labor. I voted for every provision in the interest of labor found in the constitution. I voted for every law enacted for the benefit of labor in the first legislature and no amendment was tacked to a bill unless it received my approval, as will be disclosed by the printed journals of the House, so that if the laboring man be proud of these laws he must be proud of my position upon them. True, every bill except Senate Bill 44, which was drawn in my office with the assistance of the Hon. John R. McCalla, had amendments attached to them in the House, some of those over the protests of certain professed labor leaders, but which amendments for the most part were necessary to render these bills constitutional, and some of them to save labor itself, namely: The bill requiring electric headlights with 1500 candle power, by making an exception that switch engines should not be equipped with such electric headlights. In the contest for the passage of these bills when differences arose upon detail I was importuned by friends to let them pass as they were whether constitutional or not, but my reply then is my excuse now for my position, that I did not propose to hand the laboring man at home, who was not around the legislature to help his cause, a "gold brick" by having such laws declared unconstitutional, and that whatever laws should pass the first legislature should be laws that would stand up before the courts of the country giving the laboring man that assistance he so much desired and needed. I might have angered one or two self-styled leaders by the position I took, but certainly not the laboring man who would feel the effect of these laws after bitter contest in the state and federal courts and found that they conform to the spirit of the constitution of the state and the United States. He would be satisfied with that position and I have but to point to the labor laws of Oklahoma, found both in the constitution and the statutes vitalizing the same and the decisions of the courts of the country to sustain the position which I in the first legislature maintained. I did not promise everything but I kept all I promised—has any other done as much?

I am in favor of such other and further legislation in the interest of labor that will protect them from cruelty, heartlessness and unreasonable requirements, and strictly am I in favor, as I favored in the first legislature, a full crew bill, with details patterned on the Texas law, using the term "white" as applied to brakemen governing full crews on freight and passenger trains in that state.

#### Taxation And Revenue.

I favor the principle of taxation on incomes, legacies, and untaxed gross production. Taxes should be prorated among all the citizens and all property of the state. The wealthiest and most powerful corporation should be made to pay its share proportionate to its wealth, no more, no less; and the farmer and every class should pay in like proportion. No class should be taxed out of existence, nor

should any class escape its just proportion. As governor, I shall strive to subserve this policy.

In this connection, I have to state in reply to many inquiries relative to the payment of taxes on Indian lands that I have paid this tax as disclosed by the following certificate:

Tishomingo, Okla., Mar. 24, 1910.  
To Whom It May Concern:  
As Treasurer of Johnston County, I hereby certify that heretofore Wm. H. Murray paid all taxes in full upon his property, consisting of lands allotted by himself, his wife and children and tracts he had purchased, as disclosed by the record, and that he paid all taxes due each payment since the admission of the state of Oklahoma into the Union, including the year 1908-09.

Respectfully,  
V. F. EUBANK,  
Treasurer Johnston County.

The Indians have secured injunction against the collection of this tax. It is, therefore, a legal question to be finally determined by the Courts, as is the tax on Railroads which have secured like injunctions. I should give the Attorney General instructions to push these questions to a speedy determination in the interest of the state which needs these revenues.

#### Guarantee Bank Law.

In line with my record as member and speaker of the first legislature when the guaranty bank law was enacted, I stand for this law, recognizing however that it was an experiment, and that time and experience will be necessary to perfect this principle, which I regard now, under the experience and vicissitudes under which it was enforced, as a fixed policy in the Oklahoma code. As in the beginning I still oppose the formation of the board, especially the placing of the Lieutenant Governor on such board, because he is in every essential a legislative officer. He is executive only in expectancy and under certain contingencies expressly provided by the constitution. I can not conceive how a member of the legislative branch, consonant to the spirit of the constitution, can serve in that of executive.

#### Safeguarding the School Funds.

I should further recommend the enactment of a provision affecting not only the guarantee bank fund but the school fund, and all public funds, or other funds under the control of the state, prohibiting, under severe penalty, the loaning of these funds to any state officer or any member of the legislature, or loaning to or depositing any such funds in any bank in which any such officer owns stock. This law will be necessary because the need for funds under pressure and stress of speculation some officer in charge or with a "pull" may over run the limit by securing deposits in his own bank, or some bank in which he owns stock, funds in excess of the limit of law and contrary to proper safeguard of such public funds. The surest remedy is a complete prohibition of such loans or deposits. This doctrine is in line with all banking laws and principles, which prevent bank officers using the bank's funds.

Permit me to illustrate how a state treasurer desiring to deposit public funds in a bank in which he himself is interested may appear to be serving the public because there is no loss of the money itself and yet practicing a consummate "skin game" upon the public. Suppose the state treasurer had a brother or some other relative in the banking business, and that he were to deposit a million dollars of the school fund in this bank, or in the absence of a school fund, some of the public funds appropriated by the legislature, leaving the warrants unpaid, which draw six per cent interest during all the time of their outstanding. The state treasurer and his associates in this deal, true, could show where the money is, but would be privately loaning it out at say ten per cent interest, the people would be losing the six per cent upon the warrants outstanding while he and his associates would be gainers seven per cent interest, or the difference between three per cent, the state's charge for the deposit, and the amount at which they loaned this sum. A uniform deposit in such an institution of a million dollars for four years, reaping a net profit of seven per cent interest, would make two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, a snug sum to be divided up between the state treasurer and his associates or relatives.

#### Loaning The School Funds.

In line with a broad public policy and consonant to the spirit of the constitutional provision authorizing the loan of the school funds upon improved farm real estate, my construction is that these funds were intended to be loaned only to men desiring to improve their home or buy one. I should therefore rigidly adhere to the rule of never loaning this class of funds to any land speculator, or to any money lender, bank or trust company which borrowing the sum would take advantage of a five per cent loan and speculate upon the funds at a higher rate to which the people are entitled as they are not enabled to go into the money market and borrow money at low rates of interest. I should use every power of the state government consonant with the protection of these funds and the preservation of the state's credit toward encouraging home ownership and the acquiring of homes by the homeless; and I can conceive of no policy more derogatory to this principle than the loan of these funds to land speculators, public officers with a political pull or to money lenders, and if elected this shall never

be done if the people elect the proper state officers who constitute the Board of Land Commissioners, holding a like policy—I do not mean by word "loan" to refuse to deposit these funds in banks pending the loaning of them.

What of a country though pillowed with mountains of gold and wealth, but with despairing gloom of ruined homes and hopes? Under such a law of balances there are no compensations. Better far leave those homes and hopes stripped of that gold—of all luxury and wealth.

#### Public Fund Deposits To Draw Interest.

A law should be passed whereby deposits of public funds of every nature for any length of time should bear interest. I am informed that in one of our greatest cities the treasurer of the school board is in one bank and the treasurer of the city is in another. One is a democrat, the other a republican, and it is suggested that these men combine issues to the extent of never fighting one another so that the public funds may find deposit in their respective banks free of interest while on such deposit. Whereas, it is estimated that if they were compelled to bear a rate of two and one half per cent as is paid to the state, these respective districts would have added in the nature of interest not less than \$20,000 which now goes into the coffers of the snap bankers who hold these official positions.

#### Good Men to Office Urged.

I can not too strongly urge on the people of Oklahoma the necessity of electing good officers from governor down to constable. Indeed, for the most part high taxes are rather local and are assessed for schools, township, and county government rather than for the state, showing as great necessity for having honest, capable and fearless men for county and township officers, especially county commissioners and tax levying boards, as it is to elect the proper man for governor of the state. The first quality to be considered in all these officers is honesty and character. No man should be nominated and elected to public office, from the highest to the lowest, whose character is so disreputable that you wouldn't invite him to your own home, and so dependent are the various officers, precinct, county, and state, their official duties so interwoven, as to make it important for the election of good men for all places.

If you nominate and elect me governor I especially desire that you take the pains to elect all other officers with greatest care. Select with especial care the state officers who will serve as members of the boards of which I will be a member, to-wit: The School Land Board, the Banking Board, the Board of Pardons, Board of Education, and in fact all others. The members of the legislature of both House and Senate should be not only honest men but capable men. Your county commissioners and your precinct officers should be men of sound judgment, of spotless integrity. Your county judge, your county attorney, and indeed every other officer, should have your careful and watchful eye. If you will nominate such men from the highest to the lowest with the same care that you exercised in electing the delegates to the constitutional convention, I promise you during the next four years we will not only have the best government and most satisfactory government of any state in the Union, but we will have the most economic and efficient government of any period of four years ever known on this continent.

To insure right official conduct the people themselves must exercise right conduct. They should be ready anxious and willing to uphold the public officer in his effort to enforce the law whether they like the law or not and demand of every officer the enforcement of the law, not harshly but sensibly and in the spirit of law citizenship. If the courts or the country are to be expected to enforce the provisions of the constitution and sustain the legislation enacted by the same and not to declare it unconstitutional and unconstitutional under the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States, the rock upon which more wholesome legislation has gone to wreck than all others, the people themselves must be consistent upon the constitution. When the constitution provided that the secretary of state, the auditor, and certain other state officers, should not succeed themselves it was done in response to the people's desire that political machines should not be built up in Oklahoma. It was never once dreamed that these officers and others should swap positions and evade technically yet violate the constitution in spirit. If the people in their nomination and election fail to conform to this provision, as well as every other provision of the constitution, in spirit, what may we expect of our judiciary when they come to deal with wholesome laws enacted for the people's welfare and benefit? I may be excused to show you my consistency in obeying that clause of the constitution which had as its original intent the breaking down of political machines, which have always, and under all systems of government, proven the most disastrous. If the constitution is followed it would enable any man to come fresh from the people and rise to the highest office within their gift. I retired from office on May 28th, 1908. Since that date I have held no office, and I have obeyed the technical provisions of that clause and obeyed it in spirit. I have no political machine or

lineup. Have made no "private" promise to anyone—no promise of appointment to office and I shall not make any. I only have the "most unselfish lot of friends that ever followed a candidate into political battle. The makers of the constitution of course understood that the "Commissioners," or the heads of the various departments of the state government called commissioners, in their very nature requiring technical information would in many instances require the re-election for many periods of years perhaps of the men best fitted by reason of that technical information for these various positions, but four years is a term long enough for every state officer who does not come within that technical qualification.

Let the people set that pace of consistency of an honest effort to uphold the officer's hands and to decry wrong doing and hold to a uniform application of law toward all citizens irrespective of wealth, station in life or political pull, and then elect officers from the lowest to the highest who will keep pace with the example they set themselves. In this connection I might repeat to you an illustration quoted by James Bryce in his celebrated work, "The American Common wealth," written thirty years ago, in which he says: "A prominent New Yorker once said to me, speaking of one of the Chief Justices of the city: 'I don't think him such a bad fellow; he has always been friendly to me, and would give me a midnight injunction or do anything else for me at a moment's notice, but of course he is the last person I would dream of asking to tell me Mr. Bryce that this judge was a moral reprobate. And when Mr. Bryce put it into that splendid work, which, to my notion, is the soundest, clearest criticism of American institutions yet written in the English language, what a scathing rebuke to New York's judiciary was thus placed in print!' Will the people of Oklahoma by their actions permit such to be said of their courts or their state officers; their county officers or their precinct officers, or will they look into their character for honesty, fair dealing and moral rectitude; their ability; their courage to do their duty under fire, or will they by their actions permit a repetition of this same statement in Oklahoma?"

#### Judiciary Reform.

The greatest need is the reform of our judicial system, and procedure. A procedure suited for the citizenship four hundred years ago is antiquated at this day. Business is too rushing, changes are too quickly making and forming to permit the continuation of the defeat of justice by mere technicalities in procedure. The environment of the "candidate for judge" in his effort to succeed in the election, surrounded as he is after election in many instances render it difficult for him to do the "square" thing even when he is disposed to do so, especially if he lack that splendid but rare character—moral courage. The tendency of the court to rule in favor of this or that lawyer who assisted him in the campaign or against this or that lawyer who opposed him and supported his opponent, if it affected only the attorneys at the bar we would be disposed to admit the discrimination not so bad; but it affects the attorney only so far as it minimizes his ability to secure a lucrative practice. The direct effect is upon the client, the people who pay the tax, and for whose interest the court is created. In other instances you will observe, because this lawyer or that lawyer happened to be a prominent democrat or republican and the court holding reverse views, or perhaps the same view held by the opposing counsel, the question of politics enters into the decision of the court upon the admission of testimony or the charge to the jury.

By reason of these facts I desire to make a suggestion to change the entire method of holding the district trial courts in Oklahoma. This is not new, but was borrowed from the state of North Carolina, where this law has been in force for more than half a century. It is to provide that the judges, while resident of given districts of the state, rotate and hold court not more than once in any one district, passing from one district to the next district and on until he has made the entire rounds of the state during his term of office, and requiring the court to devote continually his time to the trial of causes or the work for which he was elected, and permitting no court to hold more than thirty days' vacation in any one year. This method would not only correct the evils just enumerated, but would correct others. It would save the increase of judges. Under this system we would have now at least ten judges too many, as twenty judges could try all the causes now requiring thirty or more. Whereas, if you retain the old system you will continue to have the larger cities clamoring to every legislature for the creation of a "Superior court," and costing the state on an average of five thousand dollars each, with the condition of a congested docket in one district while in another the judge can spend two thirds of his time fishing and bunting. If the judges are compelled to rotate so that no judge holds court but once in any one district in each year all the districts will be up with their dockets or all be crowded at once, and but a short while will demonstrate under such a trial the number of judges required to keep up the litigation of the state in each and every district of the state, and when we find ourselves with a sur-

plus of judges we can eliminate them by amendment to the statute abolishing their job. The twenty-two judges created by the constitution were sufficient to try every case in every trial court of Oklahoma if this system had been in vogue. The second legislature created nine additional and an additional expense of not less than forty-five thousand dollars annually. In its extraordinary session it came near creating more with clamor from other cities for an additional superior court. This rotating system will take the judge away from his home and thereby from his ward heeler in his election and send to that home a stranger, who has neither friend to favor nor foe to punish. He will not know the politics of the attorneys as the other would for he is there but one term and gone. It will do more, my friends, the court will not have stayed in one place a sufficient length of time to enable a deal to be made between law breakers and the court, and we shall have no more repetition of what occurred in Pottawatomie and other counties of the state, because in the very nature of things a judge holding but one term could not enter into that agreement or receive a bribe for that purpose of permitting a continuation of an unlawful act. The condition behind the argument of this principle is reducing to a minimum first judicial favoritism to certain attorneys, and second, political punishment of those attorneys who hold to different political belief, and third, economy of expenditure and the method by which the number of trial judges we now have may be reduced, and thereby reducing expenses, and last, but not least, breaking the chain of connection between a dishonest judge and a horde of law violators and criminals that surround our larger cities if these reasons are not sufficient, then I shall be glad to give you more. I repeat again provide in that judicial system a method whereby every judge shall change districts until he has made the entire rounds of the state, holding court in each and every one of the districts of the state before he returns to the district of his residence, provide that judges shall devote their time to the trial of causes, and that they shall not under any circumstances lose in the way of vacation more than thirty days in any one year. Judges just as well work as any other public officer; and if you will pursue this system at the end of a year's term it will be discovered that they may be reduced to one third. North Carolina, with about the same population, with as much civil business, although perhaps not as much criminal, has but sixteen judges, although Oklahoma has twice that number with a continuous clamor for additional "superior courts." When will it stop, and when will the people be protected from the graft of increased public officials?

#### Economy of Officers' Salaries.

Every lawyer in the land knows this is true, and also another thing; that hundreds of disreputable lawyers, dishonest with the court, and with their clients, whose word is no better than a "crap shooting nigger"—could be disbanded, ought to be disbanded, but the court, even Supreme Courts, permit these professional pick-pockets to continue to masquerade under the honorable title: "Attorney-at-law."

Laws should be made certain—in our rapid changes but few know the law. Lawyers, themselves, are lost in the labyrinth of law.

The transition from territorial government, combining two into one, and amending territorial statutes without complete revision thereof, has created a condition of complication and red tape in clerical and official work, especially in county government, requiring unnecessary duplication of records, invariably resulting in great likelihood of mistake, and unnecessary expenditure of money to keep such records. These complications will require time to eliminate them. It shall be my aim to perform this service, which will result in a saving of not less than two to three thousand dollars expense for each and every county in the administration of county government without lessening the efficiency of the service or without reducing salaries below a just compensation for public service. A calculation of twenty-five hundred dollars saved to the tax payers will show quite a large sum when applied to the entire state. What is true of the counties is also true of the state government in a great measure. The creation of unnecessary boards of management and control of the various institutions of the state, in some instances requiring concurrent authority, or more properly speaking, a duplication of salaries without a duplication of service, and without necessity even for such service, creates another sum far in excess of the total amount which could be saved to the several counties before referred to.

A clear, simple arrangement of official duties harmonious between each department or board with a juxtaposition eliminating conflicts or duplication, and what is commonly called "red tape" will save many thousands of dollars in the administration of public affairs.

I wish it understood that I do not suggest that any salary should be reduced below living expenses of a public officer. I believe that public officers should be paid commensurate with their service; that they should be required to work and devote their time to that service, and that where service is unnecessary the office should be abolished, and especially

wherever there is a duplication of salaries and a duplication of the same service.

#### Veto Power And Expenditures.

Laws should be enacted and administered in order to vouchsafe a strong, wise, efficient, and economic government. To do this, in view of the twenty-five or more public institutions of the state, many of them having been created in the second legislature, is going to require the veto power of the governor in appropriation bills. We have institutions enough that every senator and one half of the representatives will be expected to secure appropriation if he does nothing else, consequently strong lobbies will surround the legislature. They will organize and elect the speaker; they will practically dictate the committees. They will not attempt to learn what each institution should have but will agree upon all each wants. They will be locked in one compact organization for the purpose of making appropriations to these various institutions, and no institution will suffer except one whose representative is out of favor with the organization of the legislature. In most instances the appropriation will be greater than will be necessary to conduct such institution efficiently. The appropriation will be buried at the governor and every power used to secure his approval. Every man who understands legislative work will understand what I am saying is true, and then it is up to the governor of the state to veto or let them wreck the state in the matter of excessive taxation to secure the revenue to pay these exorbitant bills. Here is where the courage, the wisdom and the strongest fortitude will be needed to the "make up" of the governor in the fearless but wise exercise of the veto power. It will then be his duty to ascertain what is needed for each institution and for each purpose and approve for this and no more, vetoing the excessive appropriations made. If he does not these institutions will wreck the state. But, as stated before, this is of the highest importance, because we can not afford to cripple them and must leave their work efficient without fear or favor. I realize that the public know how I look upon these dangers and that I shall not shrink this responsibility, and that by reason thereof I shall lose many votes by that class who are looking solely with both eyes fixed upon the success of their own local institution and the expenditure of large funds at their home town, is my excuse for discussing now the danger that will arise from this source. But as governor I should consider the interest of such institution to the state, approve accordingly and veto where necessary. Saving from this source and from unnecessary judicial expenditure, with the cutting down of unnecessary officers, both in county and state government, will be my method to subserve a wise, efficient and economic government and a reduction of the tax duplicate.

#### Prohibition Enforcement.

Prohibition may be thought to be a settled question, but it seems to be an ever pressing one. Sooner or later some person will want to know my position. I shall save him the question. My position is made manifest by my record in the constitutional convention and in the first legislature. We submitted to the people of the state the proposition for statewide prohibition as a separate clause to be ratified or rejected by the people's will. My county was one of the few in the state that voted against this provision. I was elected to the legislature from that county, but as member of the legislature I did all in my power to vitalize that clause. That or any other county or any individual had the right to make the fight as they saw fit upon this question as they would any other, but when the entire people have spoken, official honesty and integrity say all must bow. That was my apology as a representative of Johnston county, and that's my position still. They believed and I believed in the preponderating will of the people upon all public questions. If we could not have been relied upon to vitalize this clause, separately submitted, we could not have been relied upon to vitalize any clause in the constitution. This being now a portion of the constitution it is right that it should be vitalized, and as governor I should hold to the same position, and so long as it is a part of the constitution I should enforce this law to the best of my ability and should veto any bill that seeks to repeal it.

#### Granting Requisitions.

Having been approached on many occasions to make private promises, and invariably answering that I make no private promises but whatever promises I have to make will be made to the public; and here replying publicly to one request to know what would be my policy as governor, with reference to requisitions made upon me by the governor of another state where this person stands indicted for crime, I reply now that all may understand that upon the demand of the governor of any state by requisition for the person of some individual charged with crime fleeing therefrom that I would immediately give such person up to be tried under the laws of the state where the crime was committed. I can not imagine now any exception to this rule, except case where the charge was made many years ago and the party had maintained a residence during this period in Oklahoma and a uniform character for good citizenship; or except in case of political persecution, but



when such a case did arise I should protect any democrat fleeing from a republican state or republican fleeing from a democratic state or a prohibitionist, populist or socialist fleeing from any of them, from requisition, if such charge had for its basis political persecution. My contention is that Oklahoma can not afford to be known as the harbinger of criminals fleeing from other states. We welcome all men whether poor or of money and wealth from all states who come to our borders with a clear bill of healthy conscience, and with a spirit of honesty and law abiding citizenship but we have no room for any other class.

#### Breakers Predicted by Bryce.

The President of the United States was asked in New York City, "What is a strong bodied man with a large family to do who is willing to work but can not find employment?" The President replied "God only knows, I don't. I stand amazed at such a reply—at such indifference. It is the duty of statesmen to find out God will take care of us all hereafter but doesn't undertake to take care of the wants of the poor on earth and much suffering misery and poverty can be prevented by wholesome laws and administration.

Permit me to quote from the "American Commonwealth" written by James Bryce. My research confirms his forebodings but I make this quotation for the reason that if I were to tell you the substance of my research or of what is here stated I would be charged with being a demagogue. This was written nearly thirty years ago. Mr Bryce says "America in her swift upward progress sees, looming on the horizon and now no longer distant a time of mists and shadows wherein dangers may lie secluded whose form and magnitude she can scarcely yet conjecture. As she fills up her western region with inhabitants, she sees the time approach when all the best land will have been occupied and when the land now under cultivation will have been so far exhausted as to yield scantier crops even to the more expensive culture. Although transportation may also then have become cheaper, the price of food will rise, farms will be less easily obtained and will need more capital to work them with profit. The struggle for existence will become more severe. And while the outlet which the West now provides for the overflow of the great cities will have become less available the cities will have grown immensely more populous. Pauperism now confined to some six or seven of the greatest states will be more widely spread. Wages will probably sink and work will be less abundant. In fact the chronic evils and problems of old societies and crowded countries such as we see them to day in Europe will have reappeared on this new soil.

Mr Bryce says "The beginning of this time of pressure lie not more than thirty years ahead. And then he remarks "It will be a time of trial for democratic institutions. I ask you if not much of the prediction made by Mr Bryce has not already come true. But listen at him further.

#### Evils of Our Social Fabric

Here he touches the key notes that portends the greatest evil that underlies our social fabric. Legislation, true enough, does not produce social conditions, but does produce tendencies creating social conditions. The contract system permitting manufacturers and others having in view nothing but cheap labor, and in order to secure this cheap labor make contracts through agencies scattered all over Continental Europe, has brought to our shores and planted in American life the ignorance and loathsome diseases the depressed and hopeless, the degenerate morals and the superstitions of the worst elements upon that continent until the white slave traffic which has characterized Continental Europe since the fall of the Roman Empire has been planted in America. America was founded upon Anglo Saxon and Scottish regard for integrity morality and honesty and purity, and above all, regard for the virtue and purity of womanhood, but this regard is becoming weaker in most of

the states of the Union, not confining itself alone to the overcrowded cities of the east, but has even reached Oklahoma, not confined to the metropolis of the state, but extending its branches and corrupting agencies of influence even to the rural communities, where lie the greatest hope of American purity, manhood and womanhood. The virtue of the wife and mother, her pure character and blameless life, is the saving power of the human race. The regard and faith in her virtue is the mainspring of its continuance. Shall we shut our eyes to these awful conditions and grant that liberalism is the rule and not the exception. Once this becomes true, once this faith and this confidence is destroyed, once when we point to the womanhood and can not say "There is virtue, spotless morality and purity," your civilization is over and with it your free institutions.

Nations, as well as families and races are weak or strong in proportion to the chastity of its women, and its women are chaste in proportion to the regard in which men hold them. No man, under an extensive penetrating research of science and of the philosophy of history can escape the conclusion that laws of the state (government) and rules of society affect the home, home life, and happiness.

#### White Slave Traffic.

I am practical enough to know that virtue can not be legislated into the character of womanhood but investigation will show that the law is an exception, but there are three conditions which the law itself can remedy. The enticing of the innocent unsuspecting maiden from the country precinct on the promise of being a friend carried away to some great city to be surrounded for a few days with the luxuries of life eventually to be taken by stealth to a brothel and there forced to remain and become deflowered, can be prevented by law. Conditions of poverty and hardships also add another huge percent to the same class. The law could assist in alleviating these conditions of poverty. And another class not so large as the other two—where the professed lover steals the heart and confidence of some pure innocent girl, in whose heart, as Buddha says "is shot into the human soul like an arrow and is sharp or than hooks with which you tame elephants and hotter than flames"—he takes advantage, turning from the character of lover to that of the libertine and seducer. The law here could affect this social condition. For the white slave trafficker and the libertine or seducer the doors of the penitentiary ought always to be open. The woman who falls by reason of hardships and poverty the helping hand of the state should assist, and alleviate that condition. The truly lewd in mind and body we can only take care of as experience best demonstrates for neither law training nor social condition will benefit that class. But let us save that greater percent—the unwilling deflowered.

Let me repeat some figures. Out of 5,000 prostitutes 1,440 took up the occupation out of want and misery, 1,250 were orphans without support, 400 were girls whom officers and soldiers had dragged to Paris white slaves, 280 had by their lovers been seduced and deflowered. These figures are taken from a statistical compilation of the conditions of Paris France. Against their application here the only charge could be that the conditions are more aggravated in France than in America—a charge against the degree and not against the facts.

You will observe that out of a total of 5,000 prostitutes more than fifty per cent are unwilling in that loathsome condition. It is this class that I would save by law. Many of my hearers may conclude that this is overdrawn, but it is not. From the country precincts surrounding Oklahoma City even around some of our Normal schools, lurk the agents of prostitution, and were I to tell you openly what my investigations have disclosed, you would fear that there would be danger of the use of our institutions of learning as agencies for white slavery. The faithful teacher at all times is kept on the alert to prevent it. During the last year a man who once resided in Oklahoma, participating in the campaign of 1907, was caught in Kansas City, where he had enticed two girls from the country precincts, carried them to the city and left them in a house of prostitution. But one with her quick wit and ready comprehension of the situation had, without the knowledge of her keeper telephoned for assistance, which coming immediately, rescued her and her sister from this den of prostitution. That man now is serving a term in the penitentiary of Kansas. The evil has just reached Oklahoma. Let it not take root, let's destroy it before it is too late. Let's handle it without gloves, root it out of existence and tear it from our social fabric with the strength of a lion's assault upon his prey.

The integrity of the home and the happiness of the family, the pure character of the wife and mother, constitute the sum of society, civilization and wholesome government. I had rather make provision for the homes of Oklahoma, protected in all these essentials than to ornament them with provisions for bringing all the capital of the century, lodged in 52 Wall Street, permitting us to walk paths plied on either hand with gold

and jewelry, permitting its owners to rob those homes and destroy their integrity and happiness.

#### Torrens Land Registration System.

As a measure of greatest importance to the commercial as well as to every other business interest of the state, and especially to encourage small home ownership, there is nothing more important than the adoption of some system whereby titles to real estate may be definitely known. The evils of land laws are alien, corporate, and excessive land ownership and uncertainty of title. Nothing interferes with the purchase or sale of real estate more than the fear of the title and so defective is our registration system that any lawyers who thoroughly understand land law could write a chain of title so complete on its face that it would pass a favorable opinion of any lawyer in the state, that it was a good title and safe investment, although at the time it would in a few instances be forged. I submit that such a system is not best. A citizen of my county during the campaign of 1907 submitted a question of title to a candidate for the United States Senate, who turned the question over to his law partner. The law partner rendered an opinion that it was a good title. This old farmer made the purchase, paying \$4,000 for the tract of land in less than twelve months suit was brought against him for possession. After a long drawn out litigation he lost the land and moved from the premises without money enough to buy him a tent. I submit to you that such a system is a disgrace in a civilized country.

There is a system to correct it and the only question is whether the small minority, who live upon the old system and its defects and technicalities, can be defeated by the overwhelming majority in whose interest such a law should be written. That System is the Torrens Land Registration System, submitted to the people in 1908, and received an affirmative vote of 30,000 majority of those who voted on the question but on account of there being a larger vote silent upon the question it was technically defeated, because all those who voted and failed to vote upon it were counted as voting no. The Torrens System will clear the title as realized, and as has been stated to me in letters from fifty odd trust companies, banks money lenders, railroad magnates lawyers and great financial concerns in the city of Chicago all testify to the merits of this system declaring that it is the safest title that can be created by law. Rail road and trust magnates state they would rather have a Torrens certificate than to have a warranty deed backed by a bond for title. This form of record the forms of certificate the letters to which I refer, and other argument, will be presented in the campaign and if I shall be enabled to do no more than secure the adoption of this system in Oklahoma it shall be enough to immortalize any man who is responsible for its success. I realize that strong influences will oppose me because of this one position. I have been plead with by friends not to advocate it again and especially in this canvass but I had rather have added to the laws of Oklahoma the Torrens Land System in its full vigor than to be made governor of the state, and I shall risk gaining sufficient votes from the great body of the people who need this provision for every vote I lose by reason of its advocacy.

#### Usury Laws

Much discussion in the past, many conflicting opinions on details as well as principle of the enactment of usury laws have been heard—laws to prevent the collection of a rate of interest upon money loaned above a per cent fixed by law. The argument against the enactment of such legislation is that it limits the freedom of contract, and that the dearest right of American citizenship is the right freely to make contracts. Second, that money is a commodity and that its value for its use is based upon the law of supply and demand.

Much can be said in favor of these arguments but we must view this question, as we should view all questions in the light of all citizens interested in the light of its effect upon society and the future interest for the common good and public wealth. It may be stated as a truism that no country can prosper without homes that no man owning a home and once paying it for money can retain it long nor can any homeless man buy one when the rates of interest upon the value of such homes exceed its rental value in the open market. The homeless could never make a purchase and the owner of a home would eventually lose it. We have but to delve into the social conditions of Continental Europe to prove this. Compare the rich states on the Rhine, where usury is so great as to cause the loss of the rich homes, the richest in the Empire, with the little countries of Denmark and Belgium, where a netty per cent of the farmers own their own homes, due to the assistance of the government by providing co-operative provisions to assist them in time of need and where the farmers, and along with them the professional and business men, are in the happiest and most prosperous condition of any people in Continental Europe. Whereas, the farmers on the rich lands along the Rhine in Germany are in abject poverty and misery and in their wild effort to tear away from such conditions turn naturally toward socialism and nihilism, threatening every strata of society and interest in the Empire. It may

be pointed out that such conditions do not exist in Oklahoma, and in a great portion of the state I admit that this is true. But I do know, of loans during the past twelve months exceeding \$100 in amount where the rates of interest, upon six months time, exceed ninety-one per cent per annum. It may be urged with tolerable force the necessity of the invariability of contract, and unmistakably this is the strongest argument possible to be made by those opposed to such legislation. But let me point out that every political economist, from Ricardo, and Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," down to the present time, and every school of political economy, sustains usury laws, and that every state in the Union, except three, have enactments governing usury. The question might be asked, why should political economists sustain this doctrine? The answer is wrapped up in the following illustration. Suppose a period when times are good general prosperity among all, production is ample, wages are sufficient money and investment reaps profitable reward. The farmer sells a bushel of wheat for a dollar, or a bale of cotton for ten cents a pound, the laborer earns two dollars a day, the banker gets eight per cent interest. Everybody is satisfied no one is hurt even though the rate is above the limit. But a panic comes (or a National Holiday, if you please) the laborer and the farmer have borrowed money of the banker, have executed a note promising to pay eighteen per cent, a satisfactory rate to the lender, the laborer goes back to the workshop and is told that a crisis is upon us and a dollar a day is all that can be paid. He is obliged to accept it. The farmer is told that a panic has struck the country, your wheat is only worth fifty cents your cotton five cents because wages have gone down and the price of your products must meet the conditions. The notes of the farmer and laborer become due they go to the bank and ask for an extension. The banker says a panic is upon us the rate of interest is now nine per cent—not much. He says the rate must be higher, notwithstanding it requires two bushels of wheat two days labor, or two bales of cotton to earn the same rate that one day's work, one bale of cotton or one bushel of wheat would have paid for. Here is where the condition does not equalize itself and here is where the statesman or law giver must look at both sides of the question to meet the needs and wants of the people and not permit in the name of sacred contract the taking of all the property including the home of the laborer and farmer or other borrower. This is why all political economists uphold such legislation and but for these panics and financial crises oftentimes inaugurated by the moneyed interests themselves in order to bring about just such conditions. Here is the argument and the necessity for usury legislation. There is another phase of the question. A trust company having for its business the loaning of money on real estate entrusts to some agent the loaning of this money at six per cent net. The agent is supposed to get two per cent commission making a total of eight per cent. He draws up a kind of contract and I know of one made by such agent with a man in my section of the state calling for eight per cent but after the loan is made the mortgage is written up on his home, there is compound interest upon compound interest and a calculation of the loan for a period of five years disclosed that the Indian is paying eleven per cent interest instead of eight. Here is where the law ought to step in with a strong criminal provision against such cunning knavery and fraud. Neither mental nor physical might makes right. Another specimen of a contract. A banker agrees to loan money at say eighteen per cent he says to the borrower "It is worth that to me. If you can not pay this rate we don't want you to take it. Now I will admit that the borrower could stay out but after the loan is made at eighteen per cent, there being a vague understanding that the note can be extended, because we are loaning money for ninety days only." After the ninety days is up he goes to the bank willing to extend that note at the same rate, but is told by the lender "Money is scarce, and we will have to charge you 24 or 36 per cent to extend it," until fall. Now, in the first place, it was a contract. He could have kept out but the understanding that the note will be extended, the second instance is not contract, it is a holdup. And there is where the law needs the strongest penalty, even criminal if necessary, that when such loan is made for the privilege of extension the party is held up for a greater rate than the rate originally agreed upon. I say this because every money lender knows at the time he makes a loan that in most instances he himself expects to extend the note, and should make such rate in the beginning and not inveigle the man in and hold him up on an extension. This procedure to hold up, and this mental cunning fraud by agents in an eagerness to get a large commission, are the two things that have created a sentiment for stringent usury laws in Oklahoma. Bankers themselves are responsible for it. Not all of them, it is true, but public sentiment operates against all. You will observe the bank that makes its loans and has the same uniform rate never has troubles upon the usury question in the courts. I have gone into this extended argu-

ment and I have made the investigation covering the questions of interest as much as anything else to show the money lenders the fuel of their own fires, men will not permit intellectual cunning, fraud or holdup to continue, even in the name of the sacredness of contract. The foregoing are my reasons for favoring usury laws.

The first duty of government is to protect rights—the rights of the citizen from fraud or force, whether physical or of mental cunning.

#### Draining The West's Wealth.

In the discussion of the trust question illustrations are best made from the story of the federal government. Abnormal concentration of wealth and of population, are the two evils that have heretofore existed in our government—piling up immense wealth by legal favoritism in the hands of the few and leaving poverty stricken others in the United States, reference to the statistical abstracts and census, will show the growth of population in the cities, and this is shown greatest at times when there is centralization of wealth, the drain age of one section to make another largely through the two laws, tariff protection and the coinage or control of money. The census of 1900 shows that four per cent of the entire population living in cities, the population fifty years thereafter, or in 1950 12 1/2 per cent while the population for the next fifty years, or in the year 1900, shows an increase of nearly three times as great, or thirty three per cent. The rise in the crowd of population of cities increased with the increase of tariff duties and the protection of manufactured interests. In 1850 we had the Walker tariff and in fact during the first half century tariffs for the most part were made upon a revenue basis, while during the last forty years of the past century they were based upon the principle of protection. The statistical abstract of 1905 will further disclose that in 1840 the farmers of the South alone owned one half of the wealth of the United States, that in 1860 they owned one half of the wealth of the country. From 1860 to this date this wealth they produced has been drained from their hands until they now own but one sixth. That same abstract shows where it went and it will show its greatest increase during the years of the greatest protective tariffs and when the money volume was reduced or controlled. That same abstract will show that the manufacturer of the country for the most part located in the six New England states, in 1904 made a net earnings of more than \$800,000,000 a greater sum of net earnings than was ever made by the farmers in any one year. It will show that the steel manufacturers for the same year made \$109,000,000 over and above eight per cent net profit which is a greater like net profit according to the same abstract than was ever made in one year by all of the farmers of the Republic.

Do you tell me—does the banker or professional man, does any man in Oklahoma tell me that the constant drain of this great volume of wealth to one section of the country benefits his business any more than it does the farmers? Are not all ready to admit that whatever will tend to improve the condition of the farmer of the west—that will leave in his hand the greatest amount of his earnings will eventually find by indirect channels its way to the business and professional members of society of the west? Can a drain upon one class be made out of this section without an indirect drain upon all? Reverse these conditions and leave that wealth where it is produced. Let it remain in the west and you will begin to find the population drifting back to the country where it existed prior to 1860. Break down your tariff walls issue by law as was intended by the constitution the money of the country separated and divorced from any centralizing, hoarding power. Create a system of government in the interest of all alike, and you break down the abnormal centralization of population and of wealth—the two things that have produced millionaires on one hand misery poverty and paupers on the other.

In this connection permit me to quote from James Bryce in his work "Social Institutions of the United States".

He says (Nearly thirty years ago) "There are more great millionaires as well as more men with a capital of from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000 in America than in any other country, and fifty years hence it will probably contain as many large fortunes as will exist in all the countries of Europe put together." He further says "We may therefore expect that the increase of the very rich men—men so rich as to make it difficult to spend their income enjoying life though they may go on employing it in business—will continue to increase."

Notwithstanding it was the prediction of our forefathers in the Convention in 1787, as recorded by the Federalist, that the "Private fortunes of the president and senators as they must all be American citizens, can not possibly be a source of danger. If the legislation had been enacted during the past half century as was intended by the makers of that constitution when this was written in the Federalist this prediction would have been true and the startling statement of James Bryce would never have been made, nor the prediction by him thirty years ago, and already true that fifty years hence the millionaire of the United States will outstrip all of those of continental Eu-

rope. Inequality of law, inequality of administration produce inequality of wealth. The absorbing of the substance of a citizenship of one section injures not only that class of citizens but every class living in the section. I am with the farmers of the west and against the continued flow to the east of the riches of the west.

#### Why Men Widely Differ on Laws

Differences in occupation of men not only give them a different appearance but different sentiments, ideas, hopes and ambitions. Environment has much to do with making or marring society the making, enforcement or defeat of wholesome laws, even when afterwards placed upon the same level in the counting room, the bank the great mercantile establishment or upon the supreme court. This is no better exemplified than in the decisions of the Supreme Courts of Arkansas and Texas, where the law upon the usury question was the same, written practically in the same language. The Supreme Court of Arkansas held that the law could not be evaded by "shaving" paper. For example by making a note for \$100 and selling it for \$80, or any discount greater than the legal rate of interest. While the Texas court held that it could. The differences in these two courts is obviously the differences of their environment prior to their entry upon the supreme bench. One could very nearly predict that the Arkansas court had been borrowers of money and had paid heavy rates of interest, while the personnel of the Texas court in all probability had been lenders of money and may perhaps have been attorneys for banks and trust companies interested in the collection of illegal rates. These environments made the difference in the decision, and hence in the law. This is the reason of difficulty in the enactment of law or its administration, satisfactory to all citizens.

#### Corporation Commission, Development of Railroads and Section Nine.

The purpose of the Corporation Commission in Oklahoma as well as the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, is to insure honesty, responsibility, and publicity of the transactions of railroads and other public service corporations. Publicity can not be had unless power be lodged with the commission to examine the books and transactions of the carriers and to compel them at any time to disclose information touching their contracts repairs and other operations. Hence the clauses in the constitution giving to the Oklahoma Corporation Commission power to examine the books of the carriers and compelling them to keep their books and hold their meetings in the state and to have an agent in the state. All these things have for their prime object the preventing of trusts and monopoly.

#### The Four Causes of Monopoly.

All monopoly grows out of some of the following four causes.

First Out of transportation facilities, such as discrimination in rates, rebates terminal or side track or elevator charges.

Second Out of the exclusive ownership of the natural treasures of the earth—coal or salt mines, asphalt beds and so on, or raw materials upon which nature has placed a limit. This is always true when the railroad owns the mine for instance in the Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, and the Reading Roads, running out of the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Third Out of government favoritism—decisions of courts tariff or coinage laws patent or copyrights, or other administrative favoritism.

Fourth Out of the fashions or customs of the people.

Turn your attention wherever you will and you will find that every great trust of the country is founded upon one of these four causes. The meat trust is founded upon refrigerator car charges and rebates, the Standard Oil trust out of the same cause the cattle and grain trust out of side track and terminal charges, and discrimination between shippers. The President of the Long Island Railway a few years ago made the startling statement to Princeton University that only four men in the United States could ship grain, illustrating M. De Rousiers' declaration that "your law has been strong for the weak but weak for the strong." The manufacturers trust grew out of the tariff walls, and other trusts are founded upon the coinage laws.

#### Charge of Demagogue.

Some twelve months ago I read an article against the Oklahoma corporation provisions, wherein the principle charge against the makers of this provision and against those who stood for it was that they were demagogues. This being true, I shall quote from B. W. Holt, in the Review of Reviews, wherein he says "A railroad company of Ohio charged George Reese of Marietta, Ohio, a rate of thirty-five cents and the Standard Oil Company a rate of ten cents for carrying oil the same distance and under the same circumstances, and that of this thirty-five cents the railroad turned over five cents to the Standard Oil Company as rebate. These facts were afterward proven in the case of the Cleveland and Marietta Railway."

Mr Holt further says "Unable to obtain fair treatment from the railroad, the independent refiners, with capital of five million dollars, constructed the Tide Water Pipe Line Co. Immediately the railroad reduced the rate on oil from \$1.15 per barrel to eighty, to thirty, to ten cents, until at last a general freight agent



for the rate would be paid for the whole. The Tide Water Pipe Line Co. survived for four years, when it was gobbled up by the trust."

I quote second from the Supreme Court of Ohio of March 27th, 1891. The court says, in reference to the Standard Oil Co.: "But such is not one of the usual general results of monopoly. It is the general rule of law to recite not what may be but what usually happens. Experience shows that it is not wise to trust human cupidity when it has the opportunity to aggrandize itself at the expense of others. The claim of having cheapened the price to the consumer is the usual pretext on which monopolies of this kind are usually defended."

In the case of *Richards vs. Ruhl*, 76 Mich. in the case of *State Ex. Rel. v. Standard Oil Co.*, 49 Ohio, the court said: "The third object is a society in which a few men are the employers and the great body are employees, or dependents, is not the most desirable in the Republic; and it should be as much the policy of the laws to multiply the numbers engaged in independent production as to cheapen the price to the consumer. Such policy would tend to an equality of fortunes among its citizens, thought to be so in a Republic, and lessen the amount of pauperism and crime."

The same doctrine is held in the case of "Monopolies," 44th Elizabeth, in the Old English Court, in the case of a grant by the crown of the sole making of cards within the realm, declared by the court to be void and a monopoly.

I next quote from the message of President Cleveland, December 7th, 1896. Mr. Cleveland says: "When these are defended it is usually on the ground that they increase profits and that they also reduce prices, and thus may benefit the public."

The tendency is to crush out individual independence, to prevent the free use of human facilities and the full development of human character; through them the farmer, the artisan, and the small trader is in danger of dislodgment from the proud position of being his own master, with no duty but that of passive obedience, with little hope of rising to the scale of responsibility and healthful citizenship."

For lack of time for further quotations, I refer the reader generally to the political writings of Richard T. Ely, Professor of Political Economy in the University of the Republican state of Wisconsin, and especially his work on "Monopolies and Trusts."

But I pause to ask, is President Cleveland a demagogue? Is the Supreme Court of Ohio a demagogue? Is the old court, Queen's Bench, under the reign of Queen Elizabeth of England two hundred years ago, a demagogue? Is the action just quoted of the independent refiners to organize the Tide Water Pipe Line Co., a demagogue? And had there been statesmen in Ohio at that time to have assisted this independent oil company in their development of the pipe line would their action have been pronounced that of demagogues? That assistance to preserve the "man" is all that has been attempted to be done in Oklahoma. The effort of the makers of the constitution, the vitalizers of the law upon the statute books has been to encourage the individual effort, as President Cleveland said, and make, "individuals feel their independence in rising in the scale of responsibility and healthful citizenship." Had I the time I could quote from the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission from 1904 to 1908 showing that in each and every one of these four reports recommendations in line with every line and clause of the law written in the Oklahoma constitution. Go to the old English law, go to any authority on political economy, go into the courts of the country, investigate the messages and papers of the ablest presidents and statesmen, go into the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, and the precise laws are recommended and upheld as are written in the Oklahoma constitution. Are we demagogues? Are the supporters and defenders of the individual rights and the responsible position in society demagogues? If so, it is an honorable title. And we may so say now to the "Commercial Club" that had its beginning a few years ago in St. Louis, extending its chain through Oklahoma into Texas, organized and backed by the Standard Oil interests, paid and supported by their funds, used to deceive the public in the name of business. And if the merchants of the country—if the wholesale merchants and shippers—do not take the pains to investigate the authorities on this subject, when they come to vote and deal with the question of repeal, modification or destruction of the corporation provision of the Oklahoma law, they will understand it when heavier freight rates are placed upon them and they find themselves discriminated against by the railroads, dealing between them and other pet wholesale merchants.

**Wholesale Houses Not Monopolies.**

I may pause for a moment to state that I recited the four causes for monopoly purposely to point out the fact generally that it is not the aggregation of wealth or the use of great wealth in any particular business that produces monopoly. The wholesale merchant, the larger jobber or business concern, and the immense wealth used for the purpose of constructing these concerns, do not now nor ever did produce monopoly. The wholesale merchant and great jobber is important in our business affairs and never leads to monopoly. As stated before, monopoly grows out of the four conditions which I first named under this heading. And there is a reason why

jobbing or wholesale concern or concentration of capital in this line, and that is because of the well known rule of business transactions, so fully known to political economists, that the size of the business-unit of maximum efficiency for economic value must depend upon the capacity of the head of the business-unit, upon the nature of the particular business, and upon the method of organization of such business. Whenever the business capacity has outgrown the capacity of one man (or one board) to govern the unit the point of danger under one management is reached. Hence in a routine business it is easier for control under consolidation than is one requiring detail. Hence governmental operation of the postal system. Hence it is that the railroads of the country may be under one management. The manufacturers are next in nearness to routine but they have been unable to be placed under one management. The most they can do is to "pool." While we observe the great department store and the little store beside it, and we have never yet seen and never will find all of the department stores of the country under one management, because the detail requirements of such a business-unit exceeds the maximum of efficiency of one head and could not be managed by one person except at a loss.

#### No Danger in Large Scale Production

Now there is no danger in large scale production so long as we find the little merchant living side by side with the great department store. We witnessed the large concern fall and the little one stand up in the panic of 1893—invariably when the large one borrowed money. The little tradesman and retail merchant must have for his greater efficiency the wholesaler as near to his door as possible, for this minimizes the trust-making influences of transportation companies. We are not enemies of large concerns or large wealth—it is monopoly we seek to destroy—the bane of the large as well as the small concern. Then we must look elsewhere for the evils of monopoly. We must look into the transportation charges, the discrimination and rebates. We must ascertain whether or not the railroads are favoring one wholesaler over that of another in the same town, or whether there is discrimination in rebates between the jobbing houses of different towns or between the business of one town or that of another. It is quite another thing to have a fair rate without a just and equitable rate. A fair rate is one that prevents discriminations that prevents rebates—that puts every shipper upon an equality. An equitable rate is one that gives the carriers a reasonable amount upon their investment, which ultimately must be determined by calculating the value of their road and the physical properties. The provisions in the Oklahoma constitution limiting capitalization, the provision for regulation by the Corporation Commission, and all these things, are necessary if we are to have both an "equitable rate" and a "fair rate."

#### As to Building Railroads

The cry that the provisions in the Oklahoma constitution retard the construction of railroads is not true. This is the same cry that was used in Texas after the election of Jim Hogg; the same cry that is always used when there is an effort to control these public thoroughfares. In 1904, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission's report, there were 209,002 miles of railroad; in 1908, four years thereafter, there were 227,678 miles, a gain in the four years of 18,676 miles. Just a fraction under one hundred miles a year for each state and territory. The same reports show some twelve or fifteen states only for any year since that period exceeding a construction of one hundred miles to the state, and among them is Oklahoma. In 1908, the year following the "Financial Holiday," there were seventy-one miles of railroad constructed in Oklahoma. While this was the year following the adoption of the constitution, it was also the year following the Holiday, and also followed the year of the maximum construction and profit in railroads of any year in the United States. The greatest traffic and the greatest gain and the greatest construction of railroad property was in the year 1907. That heavy increase of itself, together with the causes arising from the panic, and nothing so far as the constitution is concerned, caused the fall in their number of miles in the year 1908, because during the year 1909, with the same constitution, with the same laws on the statute books, with the same citizenship, there was constructed in Oklahoma one hundred and fifty-six miles, reaching her old standard of construction, according to the report, since 1904. Now whenever it is understood that the people of Oklahoma intend to control the public thoroughfares and common carriers of the state, they will build just as readily as they ever built; and if they do not, if the state will simply give them notice that the state will build a railroad over a given section of territory unless some corporation or company constructs one, some of the great systems will immediately build that railroad before the state gets in the field. Now, do not understand me as advocating general state ownership, but it would not be the first state that built a railroad. It may be new to you, but the states each of Georgia, of South Carolina, and Tennessee built roads over sections of their states where it was the heaviest cost, and have owned these roads for more than fifty years, ex-

cept where some property that ought to be owned by the state, such as that class of property which nature has limited and upon which natural monopoly is often produced. Among this class may be mentioned those in their nature semi-public, such as the coal and salt mines; deposits of fertilizer, gypsum, phosphoric acid, saltpeter, and so on, not as they are owned by Prussia and European governments for revenue only, but to prevent monopoly. Nor need the state operate them, which is the greatest danger in governmental ownership because of the overpowering influence of American politics in all things governmental. They may be leased under wholesome safeguards just like Georgia does. Government ownership generally is an untenable position, but I recite what could be done by the state in the event there be an attempt to force the state to abandon its control.

Some day a railroad will have to be built from eastern Oklahoma to the extreme western portion of the state, so that there may be connection between the lumber, hardwood, stone quarries, and coal belts with the wheat and grain section. As it is now, western Oklahoma, whose railroads stretch from north to south into Kansas or Texas, had as well have no railroad corporation law. They cannot get lumber from eastern Oklahoma without an interstate shipment. They can not do so much as trade with their jobbers in Oklahoma City without an interstate shipment through Kansas or Texas. Suppose a railroad were built from some point on the Santa Fe through the western part of the state, extending through Cimarron county to Dalhart, Texas. It would redound to every interest, even to that of the wholesalers and jobbers of Oklahoma City, because then they have a rate fixed by our corporation commission. The western farmers would have direct communication and a state rate upon coal and lumber and building material, and Eastern Oklahoma would have direct communication with the grain belt, which now they can not secure. This road some time will be built. It ought to be built, if the state has to build it. Even the enhanced value on the two million acres of school land through which it would traverse would pay for its construction, because it is over that section of the state requiring the highest grade and least expense to construct.

#### Section 9, Article 9.

But to "Section 9." If the question of repealing or eliminating section nine only were before the people, the argument would very nearly balance itself. But that is not the question. The question is whether or not the people are going to adopt the substitutes submitted by the legislature, which take away from the corporation commission its judicial power and lodges it in the courts. The initiated bill is worse. It takes away the power of the commission to get information; it relieves the railroads from the responsibility of holding their meetings in the state, and only compels giving of such information as may be "provided by law," and in case of a suit, if the law didn't cover the particular testimony desired, it couldn't be had without convening the legislature and the passing of a statute, and then it might refuse. How can the state expect to win a suit or sustain its contentions unless it gets its evidence into court? And how can it get its evidence unless it has the power to compel the carriers to disclose such information? The people will rue the day they adopt the initiated substitute or the legislative substitute to section 9. As stated before, there wouldn't be such a great necessity to retaining section 9. But that isn't the question submitted to the voter, and unless the people desire to destroy the power of the corporation commission, they had better vote "No" on both the substitutes.

#### Capital is Bold

We often hear the cry that capital is timid; that provisions for its control will retard the progress of the state and investment of money. That capital is timid, is true, but as Dunn, among has said: "With adequate profit capital is very bold. A certain ten per cent will insure its employment anywhere; 20 per cent will produce eagerness; 50 per cent positive anxiety; 100 per cent will make it ready to trample on all human laws; 300 per cent and there is not a crime at which it will scruple or a risk it will not run, even to the chance of its owner being hanged. If turbulence and strife will bring it profit it will freely encourage both." Smuggling, bootlegging and the slave trade have amply proved all that is here stated.

Why should we abandon control—abandon an impregnable fortification? Would the wise captain of a sea-going vessel anchored in some safe harbor upon the approach of a hurricane lift anchor and set sail for the open sea to expose his ship, cargo, and passengers to the mercy of the storm? Would he seek to be lashed by the fury of the elements, or remain in safety? The people have piloted the Oklahoma ship of state and safely anchored it in port. Let the fury of monopoly rage on the outside and lash the banks of the Outlawed Ocean of privileged trusts, granted by other states and the federal government, but let the Oklahoma remain in the harbor. Let the "flunkies" in favor of the "monkeyism" of monopoly continue their growl.

#### Upholding State's Power and Laws

Right is in the embracing march of Oklahoma's destiny. Every state of the Republic, citizen of all nations, clinging with fond

principles of Jefferson, have their eyes turned toward Oklahoma. They feel that here is planted the purest of popular institutions anywhere to be found in the civilized world. If we shall succeed others will follow our example. Whether we succeed depends largely, in my opinion, upon the courage, the intelligence, the foresight of the chief executive during the next four years. Well, do I remember when Secretary Taft, now President of the United States, came among us and plead with us to vote against the constitution and deny ourselves local self-government, refusing by an overwhelming majority at the polls, he stigmatized us a "scological garden of cranks," and now seeks through all the powers of the republican machinery; through all the predatory wealth of the east; through the power of executive administration and federal courts; to destroy these reforms, by dragging into the courts provisions of our law and constitution. He has lately been heard to say: "We must get Oklahoma at all costs." Now is the time to checkmate him and his monopolistic allies. Wisely does he foresee that unless he and his associates yield, or destroy these provisions, they will be swept from the political field; an dthe states and the federal Republic will return to the halcyon days of wholesome reform. Already has his federal judge imported for the purpose—Judge Hook—enjoined the two cent fare and the freight tariff fixed by the corporation commission, notwithstanding that provision of the constitution was copied from the Virginia constitution, which had been to the Supreme Court of the United States and upheld. Hook, in his opinion, acknowledged that such was true, and that under the law a foreign corporation must exhaust its power in the state courts. Notwithstanding the constitution of the United States provides that all questions wherein the state is a party the Supreme Court of the United States shall have original jurisdiction yet an inferior federal court, without authority of the constitution or the law, has paralyzed the strongest arm of the state government—has assaulted the fundamental law ratified by the people at the polls by a subterfuge, claiming that this is merely a case between the railway companies and the Corporation Commission. If an assault upon the fundamental law of a sovereign state, enacted by the will of the people, enforced by the officers elected by them, does not make the state a party, then when can the state be made a party? During the four next years we are going to witness a repetition of more Hooks and "crooks" in the name of federal judiciary ever witnessed before in a state government, a repetition of the injunctions of 1907 against me as president of the constitutional convention from calling an election to ratify that instrument, an injunction that I disobeyed and forced them to retract the decision they had thirty days before rendered against me. The doctrine of state rights has never yet been settled. The doctrine of nullification of the federal law—the doctrine of secession—is settled and rightly settled. The doctrine that a state might legally secede or that a Federal law might be nullified was never a sound doctrine. The doctrine of upholding the federal law with all the power of the federal government, assisted by all the power of the states, is sound; to do otherwise is treason, but it carries with it the power of upholding every law the state itself has a right to enact, and the federal government cannot enact; to do otherwise is anarchy. Let us combat alike treason and anarchy. Let us resist these breeders of anarchy, the inferior Federal Judges, masquerading as courts of equity, as we did in 1907. Let us stand by the Republic; let us uphold the flag, but no surer, legal or patriotic way can be pointed out to us than upholding the law, the power and law of the federal government, and with it the power and law of the state government.

#### Personal Sacrifice to Make This Race

The world will never know the exertions upon my physical strength and the jeopardy in which I place my small fortune which I have striven so hard to bequeath to my children, and the bitter personal sacrifice to make this race; but when politicians are heard on every hand to say that the commercial gamblers, calling themselves the "commercial interests," will not let that "vagabond," that uncouth person, ever become governor—just another term for "poor white trash" so freely used against the immortal Lincoln, this determined me. This ambition, not selfish, is the time to determine whether any man capable and honest from any walk of life could aspire to the highest office in the gift of the people, and so again I am harnessed to their cause. If I shall be nominated and elected it will be because there is a Divine Governor irrespective of these slanders, and because the great throbbing heart of the common people believe in public morals, in law and order, who do not themselves violate law, and who will see that others do not.

There is no condition that excludes an honest man's doing his duty.

#### Conclusion

Men and brethren, these are eternal principles of the common cause. In such a battle you must have a commander. I have led your battalions before—always to victory—with dire forebodings, moving the elect to tears of defeat, prophesied by learned

the constitution through and saving statehood, because their opinions were spurned. Will you let me lead you again? I have never deceived you. I have kept my word. My ambition is to perpetuate the faith.

Men are nothing. I claim nothing save a confessed willing instrument by which to achieve these eternal designs.

I am not so foolish as to believe that your loyal support in the past was due to anything personal. On the contrary you have defended or followed me having believed in what I stood for, the principles I have espoused, measures driven through and accomplished for the soldiery of the common good.

Do not be lulled into the belief that we have little contest; it is the same old enemy, who will fight me to the last ditch. Under different commanders? Yes; they have different lines of battle, new and strange fortifications. A new file and drum is heard on their picket lines, with battle cries of "business," of "safe and sane," so changed that many have been deceived in believing them new allies of our own. But it is the same old enemy who in 1907 fought like Mamelukes, and who in the coming battle will fight like Russian Cossacks. "It is the hand of Jacob but the voice of Esau" trying to tear down the pillars from under your constitutional structure.

Let us deliberate upon our own method of defense and attack with courage and patriotism, hurling the Grand Army of Patriots against those seeking our industrial ruin. Let every man go forth a messenger until the polls are closed in August and every ballot honestly counted in every precinct, as once among the hills of old Scotland, when the fleet-footed messengers of Wallace and Bruce kindled Argyll's fires on highland peaks to call the clans to battle.

Let every democrat in Oklahoma vote twice—once in the primary and once in the general election.

**LETTERS.**  
From—President National Farmers Union—

Union City, Ga., Jan. 26, 1910.  
Hon. W. H. Murray,  
Tishomingo, Okla.

My Dear Mr. Murray:  
I observed with interest your recent announcement of aspiration for gubernatorial honors in Oklahoma.

I am aware that you, as president of the Oklahoma constitutional convention, had much to do with framing and projecting that document.

Wherever I have gone in my travels, I have heard discussion of the many unusual features of the Oklahoma constitution, other states far older and longer established studying its provisions with intense interest, and the manner in which they are working out in practice with an equal attention.

This is, I think, an unusual tribute in our way of hurried and casual affairs.

C. S. BARRETT,  
Minneapolis, Texas, Feb. 8, 1910.

From Ex-President Pyle—  
Hon. Wm. H. Murray,  
Tishomingo, Oklahoma.

Friend Murray:—  
I observe by perusal of the "Dallas News" your candidacy for governor of Oklahoma. I am glad to learn of this and wish you success and if there is anything I can do toward achieving a victory for the man who presided over the convention which wrote the most progressive document as a state's fundamental law of modern times, you have but to indicate the same to me.

My association with you at various meetings, state and national, of the Farmers Union caused me to predict the outcome of your labors when I first learned of your election to the presidency of that convention, and your election as governor of Oklahoma just as assuredly will bring forward wholesome legislation in the interest of the farmer as well as other walks of life equally as important and lasting as your constitution, for which you are considered as most responsible.

Always your friend,  
O. P. PYLE.

From Ex-President Duckworth.  
Hon. Wm. H. Murray,  
Tishomingo, Okla.

Dear Sir:—  
I see from the papers in Oklahoma there are prospects of your running for governor of the State of Oklahoma. Certainly in consideration of the splendid work you did in making for Oklahoma a constitution which has not been equaled by any state, the people will give you another opportunity to render to them the most valuable service by electing you to that office.

The common people have but few of the old stamp of statesman to fight their battles for them. The most of our so called statesmen are pandering to the whims of the aristocratic and fashionable and in their desire to please these, lose sight of the needs and necessities of the average man.

I suppose that you will be fought bitterly by those who oppose the noble features of the constitution made by the convention over which you presided.

I hope that you may receive a handsome majority that the country may witness what can be done by a real governor working under a constitution adopted in the interest of the people.

Your sincere friend,  
R. F. DUCKWORTH.

**Trip Through Switzerland Is Abandoned for New Route.**

Budapest, April 19.—Theodore Roosevelt and Kermit left here tonight by the Orient express for Paris, where they will arrive Thursday morning. Instead of crossing Switzerland, the route runs north through the Austrian Alps and Germany, entering France at Avucourt. Col. Roosevelt's last day in Hungary only furnished his personality has made upon the hearts of the people, high and low. The pit of enthusiasm increased to the moment of departure. Hundreds cheered in front of the hotel when he left this morning for a visit to the government stock farm at Babotna, where the breeding of Arab horses is carried on and thousands were massed about the station when he returned at 7 o'clock tonight. They greeted him with Hungarian cries, equivalent to the American Hurrah for Roosevelt, which the ex-president with his ability to grasp the meaning of things, seemed to understand and thoroughly appreciate.

Mr. Roosevelt enjoyed his visit to the breeding farm. After lunch, at which the speeches of welcome were most fervid, a score of pure blood Arab stallions were trotted out for his inspection. The colonel in charge of the stud, an Arab, bearing the name of El Faallallac El Hodd, who came from Syria as a stableboy, took the greatest pride in showing the fine points of the beautiful animals, saying to Mr. Roosevelt: "I am not married, my wives are in the stable." The expectant ladies, of the party, including Countess Szechenyi, who was Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, fed the horses with sugar from their hands.

Later the party visited the brood mares, where Col. Roosevelt was shown a tiny thoroughbred born today. It was a filly, but the colonel christened it "Roosevelt."

There was an inspection of the blooded cattle, sheep, pig and domestic fowls. When the party left, Col. El Faallallac asked the ex-president if he was satisfied, and in the way of a reply Mr. Roosevelt shook him warmly by the hand saying: "Good bye, comrade."

The dinner at the foreign office tonight was followed by a big reception.

#### COMPETITION FALSE SAYS BENN

**Armour, Swift and Morris Interests Are Held Responsible.**

St. Louis, April 19.—The high price of meat is due partly to fictitious competition bidding for cattle on the market, between buyers regularly employed by the Swift, Armour and Morris interests and buyers employed by the National Packing company, which is controlled by these interests according to the testimony this afternoon by A. N. Benn, vice president of the St. Louis dressed beef and provision company, in the investigation of the packing companies being conducted by Attorney General Major.

To this competition between concerns ostensibly rivals, but really under the same control, the witness specifically attributed the recent price of \$11.15 for hogs. Benn said buyers ostensibly representing the National company but in fact representing the Armour, Swift and Morris interests, frequently bid against the buyers directly employed by these interests, and thus forced up the price of meat. The benefit of this policy, which raised the cost price of raw material for the meat companies, is explained by the investigators as producing an illusion of competition in the eyes of the public.

"The competition between the different buyers is something fierce," said Benn. "If it had not been for that, we should not have had hogs at \$11.15."

"It looks as if the Swift, Armour and Morris interests were really trying to lift themselves over the fence by the bootstraps," continued Attorney General Major.

#### Change of Services at Methodist Church.

That our people may have an opportunity to hear the Sunday school specialists at the Baptist church Wednesday evening the prayer service of the Methodist church will not be held. I would be very much pleased to have our members, especially the teachers and members of our Sunday school, to attend these services at the Baptist church. It is worth while.

W. M. WILSON, Pastor.

#### Fancy Creams and Sherberts.

I make a specialty of fancy Cream and Sherberts for entertainments and Sunday orders. I have just received a fine line of fresh fruits to be used in cream and sherberts. My facilities are unsurpassed for supplying your demands. You will greatly oblige me by giving your order as early as possible for fancy cream or sherbert.



The great Baking Powder  
of the country—  
used in millions of  
homes—never  
failed

No  
Alum

Fifty Years  
the  
Standard

No  
Lime  
Phosphate

**DR. PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
Baking Powder

Received the highest award  
at Chicago World's Fair

#### Do You Need Money.

Loans made on improved city property or to build with. Represent company that has greater facilities for handling city loans than all others combined. Straight loan for long term with privilege to pay after one year. Semi-annual payments. Cheapest rates. See Ada Title & Trust Co.

#### Notice.

The public is notified that all residents of the city within the residence section who will deposit all trash and garbage in a barrel near alley will have the same removed daily without charge. This does not apply to hotels, restaurants and business houses.

L. J. LITTLE, Mayor.

### Chickens Thrive on Gardens

but gardens don't thrive under the management of chickens. Separate the two by a line of

**Hodge Fence. The Best Ever**  
**Dascomb-Daniels Lumber Co.**

I. WYMORE, Manager

### Good Bread at a Good Bakery

We have just purchased the CITY BAKERY, and are prepared to make you our permanent customers. Give us a trial.

### Knott Bros. City Bakery

#### We Want Your Work

of Horse Shoeing and Rubber Tiring; all kinds of Buggy and Wagon Work and Repairing. We have a Machine Shop in Connection, Lathe, Drill Press, Etc.

#### WE KNOW HOW

All we want is a chance to show you.

West 12th Street

**Hughey & Rock**

### Hot and Cold Stuff

Manufacturers of Ice  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal  
Long Distance Phone 29

### Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

We sell the best Fancy Lump Coal, and to insure clean coal to our customers, we load our wagons with forks. We have our own wagons which insure prompt service. OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT. CALL US UP.

### Dendalworth Coffee

A 20-cent coffee with a 40-cent flavor.

It is a world beater. No coffee sold at the price can touch it. Try it and be convinced.

Shipped daily from our own coffee roaster at Denison, Texas

### Waples-Platter Grocer Co.

Ada, Oklahoma

#### EGYPT ITEMS.

Frank Mitchell left last week for Oxford, Miss.

Bro. Nettles filed his regular appointment here Sunday. Church was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Fushing and daughter Blanche of Ada, were visiting here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Regger Floyd of Ada were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Yancy Sunday.

Milton and Sam Garner of Oklahoma were visiting friends here Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith of Konawa were visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Earnest last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker and Mr. and Mrs. Ray were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Palmer Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Shoots and children of Ada were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Vaden Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James and Mr. and Mrs. Corras of Bebee were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Lynn Sunday.

The Oak Dale children enjoyed a picnic in the woods Saturday. A pleasant day was spent with games and other amusements.

Quite a number participated in the singing here Sunday evening. We are always glad to have Milton and Mr. Fushing visit our club.

Bro. Huckelby from Konawa preached here Saturday night and Sunday night. His old time friends were glad to welcome him back again.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris and Mr. and Mrs. Myers, Bro. Huckelby and Bro. Nettles and son Hardy were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Earnest Sunday.

#### MAKES RAPID HEADWAY.

Add This Fact to Your Store of Knowledge.

Kidney disease advances so rapidly that many a person is firmly in its grasp before aware of its progress. Prompt attention should be given the slightest symptom of kidney disorder. If there is a dull pain in the back, headaches, dizzy spells or a tired, worn-out feeling, or if the urine is dark, foul-smelling, irregular and attended with pain, procure a good kidney remedy at once.

Your townspeople recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Read the statement of this Ada citizen.

Mrs. M. S. Kyser, 502 West Main St., Ada, Okla., says: "Last summer I suffered a great deal from a dull heavy ache through my back and hips. I thought it was due to a cold settling on my kidneys and that it would soon disappear. The pains gradually became more intense and other symptoms of kidney trouble set in. I at length decided to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial, and procured a box. After taking a few doses I felt much better and I continued using this remedy until every symptom of my trouble had disappeared. I am glad to state that I have had no return of kidney complaint."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

#### CAUSES 95 PER CENT OF DISEASE

Advice Concerning Stomach Troubles and How to Remedy Them.

Do not neglect indigestion which leads to all sorts of ills and complications. An eminent doctor once said that ninety-five per cent of all the ills of the human body have their origin in a disordered stomach.

A physician who made a specialty of stomach troubles, particularly dyspepsia, after years of study perfected the formula from which Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are made.

Our experience with Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets leads us to believe them to be the greatest remedy known for the relief of acute indigestion and chronic dyspepsia. Their ingredients are soothing and healing to the inflamed membranes of the stomach. They are rich in pepsin, one of the greatest digestive aids known to medicine. The relief they afford is almost immediate. Their use with persistency and regularity for a short time brings about a cessation of the pains caused by stomach disorders.

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets will insure healthy appetite, aid digestion and promote nutrition. As evidence of our sincere faith in Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets, we ask you to try them at our risk. If they do not give you entire satisfaction, we will return you the money you paid us for them, without question or formality. They come in three sizes, prices 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Remember you can obtain them only at our store—The Rexall Store. The Gwin & Mays Drug Co.

#### DIED AS HE HAD FORESEEN

Curious Premotion of Coming End That Took Possession of Connecticut Man.

A peculiar case of a man foreseeing death and inviting his friends to a farewell meeting occurred at South Norwalk, Conn., the other day. Friends of John G. Hoffman, a retired manufacturer, who lived alone, received a summons from him, saying that he would like to see them. They went to the house and found the old man awaiting them. They observed that he had swept the walks, tidied up the rooms, dusted the furniture and had everything as neat as could be. "You are all dressed up, John; what is that for?" he was asked. "Yes, I'm going on a journey," the old man replied. "I want to leave the home in good condition and look well myself, too." Then he told them he had a premonition he was going to die. He said he was not ill, but that he suddenly had become cognizant of the fact that his end was approaching swiftly. His friends became much impressed as he took a chair and settled himself in a comfortable position, meantime bidding each of them farewell. They observed that he closed his eyes and took it for granted he was weary by the exertions of preparing the house for their reception. After ten minutes a lifelong friend stepped forward and laid his hand on the old man's shoulder. There was no response. He was dead.

#### CARRIES HIS OWN WELCOME

Man of Sweet Disposition Finds Friends Everywhere, While Sour One Is Shunned.

The preacher said there is no place in heaven for sour people; nor is there really any place on earth; but there are some people who too often insist upon occupying such a place. They wouldn't if they knew how little they were liked. A person may show sorrow and feel the pressure of a gloom upon his heart, but to be sour, crabbed, ill-natured, is to express a phase of disposition that is extremely distasteful, if not disgusting.

To be sour is to find fault with everybody except oneself. It is the worst side of egotism. It is being mad at the world. Nobody enjoys being that way. It is punishing oneself in order to evoke sympathy, but it never works. Nobody cares for a sour person. One feels more like kicking him if it were lawful to do so.

The opposite of this spiteful condition of soul is sweetness of disposition—a kindly temper turned toward the world. Such a disposition is worth a ton of gold. A man can do more business with it, make more friends, create more happiness and insure happier homes than he can with almost any other grace. The genial man is always welcome. He is like a flower, a streak of sunshine, the song of a bird—he is in harmony with the beauty and joy of all things.

#### Asbestos Slates.

Asbestos slates, it is claimed, are as hard and as strong as the natural slates, and can, therefore, be laid on wall or roof construction without any wooden laths being necessary. They are very easily worked, and can be hored, nailed and cut just like wood, without any danger of splitting. They form a fireproof covering for inside and outside wooden walls, are valuable for insulation work of all kinds, even for electrical purposes; are of great use in building railway carriages as insulating material under the seats, for use in postal telegraph work for insulating the switches; for covering iron and wooden constructions; for use as fireproof doors for closing off single rooms in stores, warehouses, etc.; for lining wooden doors and for covering walls and ceilings of all kinds so as to protect them from fire, heat, cold, dampness, disease, germs and vermin.

Now the Mule Got His Mate Up. The street was slippery and the driver pulled at the reins. The mules strained in their effort to turn the wagon. One slipped. The next moment it was down and mixed up in the harness. The driver swore—and not gently.

"Twenty minutes now before I get that fool mule up," he grumbled as he left his seat on the wagon. But he didn't count on the mules. The one that was still on his feet looked at the one on the ground. Then he reached over and bit him on the 'topknot.' There was an animal grunt and a kicking of feet. Then without aid the mule got up. By the time the driver was back on his seat the mules were tugging again.—Kansas City Star.

Defects in Tires of Wheels. Attention has been invited by technical writers to the fact that the wheels of vehicles intended for driving roads have not kept pace in development with the other parts in carriage mechanism. Experiments with heavy vehicles indicate that wheels should be made both higher and broader. In England it has been recommended that with a maximum axle load of eight tons the width of the tire should be about ten and one-half inches.

#### Wise Blinks.

"Blinks asks all his friends to give him their diaries when they are through with them."  
"What an idea! Does he get many?"  
"Lots."  
"But what a queer fad!"  
"It isn't a fad. It's economy. That's how he gets his blank books."

#### RICH GIRL IS SATISFIED

WITHOUT FOREIGN TITLE

New York, April 18.—Two of the largest and oldest fortunes in America will be united on Tuesday when Marjorie Gould, daughter of George J. Gould, and Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., son of the famous financier of that name, are married in St. Bartholomew's church in this city.

From the elaborate preparations that have been made, the affair promises to be the most brilliant wedding ever celebrated in this city, outshining even the famous Vanderbilt-Mariborough nuptials.

Contrary to the custom, which has been in vogue of late, the bridegroom will not be a titled foreigner, but a plain American, but there will be an abundance of titled guests.

The social prominence of the two families, both here and abroad, has necessitated a wide distribution of invitations, and European society will be well represented. During the past week every boat has brought a fresh supply of notables, while the private yachts of the Goulds and Drexels have carried the relatives and more intimate friends across the Atlantic.

The numerous railroad yards are allied to their capacity with private cars that have arrived with guests from all parts of the country. All this expense is being borne by the parents of the bride and groom.

#### WIFE FAILED TO COOK

HER HUSBAND ALLEGES

Oklahoma City, April 19.—Alleging that his wife falsely accused him of drunkenness, dishonesty and a general cussedness, also that she failed to cook his meals, and was otherwise unperturbed toward him, George W. Scott has filed petition in the district court for divorce from Ellen Scott. They were married July 10, 1899, and separated last Saturday.

#### Cures Blood, Skin Diseases, Eczema.

Greatest Blood Purifier Free.

If your blood is impure, thin and diseased, hot or full of humors, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, rashes and bumps, swellings or suppurating sores, scabby pimply skin, ulcers bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism, or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) Soon all sores heal, pains stop and the blood is made pure and rich. Druggists or by express \$1 per large bottle. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta Ga. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases of blood or skin diseases, as it cures after all else fails. Sold in Ada, Okla. by G. M. Ramsey. Call or write

### SICK? HURT?

WHY NOT

PROTECT YOUR INCOME?  
7 CENTS A DAY

Will Insure Your Producing Hours

Continental Casualty Co., Chicago  
H. G. B. ALEXANDER, President

The GREATEST Health and Accident Insurance Company in the World

"Every Time the Clock Ticks Every Working Hour IT PAYS

A Dime To Somebody, Somewhere, Who Is Sick or Hurt!"

MORE THAN \$1,000,000 A YEAR  
ASK OUR AGENT

Ada Title & Trust Co.  
Phone 73. Ada, Okla

### Oklahoma Central Railway

ASA E. RAMSEY, Receiver

TIME TABLE NO. 12

Effective August 8, 1909

West Bound East Bound

STATIONS		Daily No. 1	Daily No. 2	Daily No. 3	Daily No. 4
A.M.					P.M.
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	Booneville				
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# WANTS

Advertising under this head will be charged at following rates:

One insertion, per word.....1c  
Additional insertion, per word.....1.2c

## LOST.

LOST—Hand painted breast pin, oval shape by Mrs. H. E. Fuller of Konawa. Return to Grand Leader and receive reward. 8t

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Four room house, corner 16th and Townsend. 7tf

FOR SALE—Furniture. Good as new. Phone Mrs. Stockard at Mrs. T. J. Smith's. 181.

## WANTED.

Wanted—White girl to assist with house work in family of three. Good home for right girl. C. T. Angel. 4t

## LEADING PROFESSIONAL MEN

Jno. D. Rindard, Pres.  
Lee Daggs, V. Pres.

PONTOTOC COUNTY ABSTRACT CO.  
(Incorporated, 1910)

Abstracts of Title furnished promptly. No delays. Titles perfected. Notary Public in office.  
C. T. ANGEL, Sec'y.-Treas.

Zeb B. Sanders R. M. Foddis

SANDERS AND RODDIE  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
Offices First National Bank Bldg.  
Phone No. 300.

DR. E. GREGG

## CHIROPRACTOR

Over Ada National Bank.  
Consultation Free

Jno. P. Crawford Jas. W. Bolen

## CRAWFORD & BOLEN

Lawyers

At the front over Oklahoma State Bank, Ada, Okla.

J. E. Webb C. H. Ennis

## WEBB & ENNIS

Lawyers

Office of City Attorney at City Hall

DR. J. R. RUNYAN

## PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office in Rollow Bldg. Phone 195  
Residence Phone 38.

## LIGON & KING,

Physicians and Surgeons

Office in First National Bank Bldg.

## GRANGER & GRANGER

## DENTISTS.

Phone No. 212.

Residence Phone No. 259.

Rooms 1 and 2, First Nat'l Building

## HOME ABSTRACT AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY.

General Abstract, Loan and Real Estate business. Fire and Tornado Insurance. Southern Surety Company of Oklahoma. Office in rear of First National bank.

C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown

## GALBRAITH & McKEOWN

LAWYERS.

Over Citizens National Bank, Ada, Ok.

## DRS. FAUST & HARTMAN

General Practice and Surgery

Phone 80 and 81

Conn Building over Surprise Store.

## DR. W. J. VINETTE

## DENTIST

Henley & Biles Bldg.

## DR. J. M. VADEN

General Practice and Surgery.

Office Phone 75. Residence 75.

Office in Duncan Building.

## DR. W. H. ENLOE

## DENTIST

Office Duncan Building. Phone 75.

## DR. W. M. OWEN

## OSTEOPATH

Reed Douglas Bldg., near Postoffice.  
Consultation Free.

## J. R. CRAIG

## PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Over Ada National Bank.  
Phone Nos.: Office 59, Res. 251.

# CALUMET Baking Powder

Received  
Highest Award  
World's Pure Food Exposition  
Chicago, November, 1907  
What does this mean?

It means that Calumet has set a new Standard in Baking Powder—the standard of the World. Because this award was given to Calumet after thorough tests and experiments, over all other baking powders. It means that Calumet is the best baking powder in every particular in the world. And this means that Calumet produces the best, most delicious, lightest, and purest baking of all baking powders.

Doesn't that mean everything to you?

## BAILEY WINS VICTORY.

Is Champion of State Rights and Laborers.

Washington, April 18.—A few days ago, in the senate of the United States, Senator Bailey made a short speech in the interests of the working man of this country, and especially the man at work on railroads, in which he did them a most signal service, and won a battle for state's rights, and also won in the interests of the working man.

The senate had under consideration a bill which originated in the house of representatives, to amend an act entitled "An Act relating to the liability of common carriers by the railroads to their employees in certain cases," approved April 22, 1908. There were a great many speeches on this bill, a large number of senators favoring an amendment to the bill, and nearly each senator having his own amendment.

The amendment which Senator Bailey advocated was offered by Senator Paynter of Kentucky. That amendment reads like this: "And no case arising under this act and brought in any state court of competent jurisdiction shall be removed to any court of the United States."

The object of that amendment was to carry the democratic contention that the railroad defendant in cases of liability to injured employees could not drag the cases into a federal court several thousand miles from where the plaintiff lived, thereby causing him a great deal of expense to fight the case, and at the same time take it out of the vicinity where the injury had occurred. Of course, Senator Bailey and Senator Paynter both would have preferred seeing the bill confer exclusive jurisdiction upon state courts, but in deference to the opinions of others who desired to see the same purpose accomplished the amendment offered by Senator Paynter and supported by Senator Bailey gave the plaintiff the right to select the forum in which his case shall be tried. Under this amendment the plaintiff can select a state court or a federal court, as he may prefer, to try his case arising under the act in question.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets assist nature in driving all impurities out of the system, insuring a free and regular condition and restoring the organs of the body to health and strength. Sold by all dealers.

## TAXATION AND REVENUE.

I favor the principle of taxation on incomes, legacies, and untaxed gross production. Taxes should be prorated among all the citizens and all property of the state. The wealthiest and most powerful corporation should be made to pay its share proportionate to its wealth, no more, no less; and the farmer and every class should pay in like proportion. No class should be taxed out of existence, nor should any class escape its just proportion. As governor, I shall strive to subvert this policy.

In this connection, I have to state in reply to many inquiries relative to the payment of taxes on Indian lands that I have paid this tax as disclosed by the following certificate:

Tishomingo, Okla., Mar. 24, 1910.  
To Whom It May Concern:

As Treasurer of Johnston County, I hereby certify that heretofore Wm. H. Murray paid all taxes in full upon his property, consisting of lands allotted by himself, his wife and children and tracts he had purchased, as disclosed by the record, and that he paid all taxes due each payment since the admission of the state of Oklahoma into the union, including the year 1908-09.—From Murray's speech at Altus, Okla.

## 61 SOULS TAKEN FROM A WRECKED LINER AT NIGHT

London, April 18.—The liner Minnehaha crashed into the rocks on the Scilly Islands at midnight Sunday, and 61 passengers were rescued in the fog and darkness. The vessel lifted slightly Monday morning with twelve feet of water in her hold. It is declared it is not badly damaged, and that it can be refloated when it is lightened.

Over a score of vessels went to her assistance as a result of the wireless calls. The vessel was proceeding with extreme caution when it struck the most dangerous point in the North Atlantic.

The officers prevented a panic, and with the boats handled with the greatest skill all were safely landed. After the passengers were landed 401 cattle were turned loose and they swam ashore. The passengers were taken to Penzance Monday morning and from there were rushed to London.

Prompt relief in all cases of throat and lung trouble if you use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pleasant to take, soothing and healing in effect. Sold by all dealers.

# THE GREATEST CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

GUARANTEED CURE FOR Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Quinsy, Hoarseness, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, Weakness of the Lungs, Asthma and all diseases of THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST PREVENTS PNEUMONIA

Eleven years ago Dr. King's New Discovery permanently cured me of a severe and dangerous throat and lung trouble, and I've been a well man ever since.—G. O. Floyd, Merchant, Kershaw, S. C.

PRICE 50c AND \$1.00

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY RAMSEY DRUG CO.

## BRYAN AT WHITE HOUSE WITH TAFT FOR HOUR

Calls on Speaker Cannon—Takes Lunch With Leading Democrats in House.

Washington, April 19.—William Jennings Bryan and President Taft spent more than an hour together at the White House late today. The two travelers exchanged reminiscences and commented upon how well the other was looking. The president intimated that being beaten at the polls did not seem to be such a bad thing for one's health and happiness after all.

"The call was purely a social one," said Mr. Bryan, as he left the executive offices.

"Did you discuss the tariff bill?" was asked.

"No," the Nebraskan said, "we forgot all about it."

"Or politics?"

"No that didn't happen to us, either."

Both the president and Mr. Bryan seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed the quiet chat in the executive chamber.

Mr. Bryan left at 7:55 o'clock tonight for Lincoln, Neb.

Mr. Bryan came to the capital to urge congress to appropriate money for the extermination of the hookworm in Porto Rico and to establish a Pan-American college there.

At a hearing of the House Committee on Insular Affairs he pictured Porto Rico as a place of beauty, but an island with burdens which the United States should help to relieve. He declared Porto Rico was the key by which we were to "unlock South America offered a Golden opportunity for the immigrant."

"While I was in Porto Rico," Mr. Bryan said, "I studiously avoided the discussion of any political question, and in a speech there I explained why I thought this was necessary. I pointed out, too, that however much we may differ in the United States on political questions, we are in thorough harmony in our desire to do absolute justice to Porto Rico."

Mr. Bryan gave an unqualified endorsement to Gov. Colton of Porto Rico.

He predicted that in half a century the population in South America would be increased from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000. He said that South America was likely to do for Europe in the next one hundred years what the United States had done for Europe in the last century. He pointed out that the United States was reaching the point where there was left little idle land or free land to offer the immigrants, and that South America, standing much as the United States stood at the beginning of the last century, was opening up instead.

Mr. Bryan arrived at the White House and held an impromptu reception in the lobby. He called on Speaker Cannon and remained in the latter's private office for fifteen minutes.

"We didn't talk politics at all," said the speaker afterwards. "Mr. Bryan is a busy man and we just exchanged a few words. We have known each other for a long time, you know."

Mr. Bryan was taken to luncheon by Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska, who had as his other guests Representative Champ Clark and Lloyd of Missouri. James of Kentucky and several others.

During the visit Mr. Bryan met a number of Democrats, and to them expressed his opinion that the Democrats of the House should vote for the postal savings bank bill because in his view, it involved the surest method of bringing about the guarantee features for the deposits.

While believing there were some good features in the pending railroad bill, especially those providing for Government supervision of the issue of stock and bonds, Mr. Bryan advised his democratic friends to defeat the measure, because he thought its bad features outweighed its desirable provisions.

Among those who attended the conference were Minority Leader Clark of Missouri, Representative James of Kentucky, Bartlett of Georgia, Rucker of Colorado, Underwood of Alabama, Cox of Ohio and Hughes of New York.

## COMET VISIBLE TO EYE.

Observed at Several Points Shortly Before Dawn.

Paris, April 19.—Halley's comet was sighted yesterday by the Paris observatory. The officials say the comet seems to have a considerably enlarged tail which, being perpendicular to the earth, impedes observation of the body.

Observed at 3 O'clock.

Willemstad, Curacao, April 19.—Halley's comet was visible to the naked eye here at 5 o'clock this morning.

## Viewed in Newfoundland.

St. Johns, N. F., April 19.—Halley's comet was visible to the naked eye this morning. It was seen in the southeastern horizon. Its light was brilliant and coruscant.

## INSURGENTS SOON TO CONTROL.

Retirement of Aldridge and Hale Lend Hope to Rebels of Party.

Washington, April 19.—A brood of young revolutionists, each charged with dire menace of destruction to the old order in the senate and the republican party, seems cooped up in the coincident announcements of the approaching retirement from public life of Senators Aldridge and Hale, judging from the endless buzz of comment, awed, dazed, jubilant or incredulous, heard about the capitol, as everywhere else in Washington, today. The bewildering prospect of a great "debacle," a general breaking up of long-existing and hard-knit relations, the passing of control of the governing committees, and with it the control of tariff and financial legislation, opened visions of revolution after revolution, beside which recent events in the houses sink almost into innocuous insignificance. No event so immediately and vitally affecting the senate has probably occurred since the melodramatic resignations of Conkling and Platt from the body in 1881, as a rebuke to President Garfield because of his disregard of their patronage rights.

## Held Great Power.

Into the hands of Aldridge and Hale because of the rapid removal from the Senate arena of most of the old leaders, had passed an amount of power and prestige unheard of in earlier days. Theirs had become the guiding hands and brains of the republican majority, and they have maintained their mastery in almost all matters of importance, despite the rapid increase of the progressives in the last three years. Now the announcement that they have decided to step down and out at the end of this congress throws their followers into confusion and consternation and fills them with well-grounded apprehension for the future because of the accumulating embarrassments of the party in both senate and house throughout the country.

## Republican Majority Reversed.

And, as if to leave no gleam of cheering sunshine beckoning to a better future for the republicans, come the returns of today's special congressional election in Rochester, telling how the old republican machine boss, Aldridge, has been swamped by his democratic opponent, Havens, under a majority of 6,000 in a district which less than two years ago gave a republican majority of 10,000. This filled the bitter cup of the republicans to the brim and removed the last shadow of doubt that the outcome of the recent congressional election in the Fourteenth Massachusetts district and of the municipal elections in all sections of the country were not mere flukes but demonstrations of the fact that the time of popular sentiment has set overwhelmingly over the dominant party and toward the democracy lower tariff, economy in expenditures and freedom from corporate and boss control.

## Will Mean Radical Changes.

The retirement of Aldridge and Hale will mean radical changes in committee control and assignments in the senate, and there will be involved hereafter the making of legislative programs and their realization. If the personnel of the senate were to remain what it is at present, with only Aldridge and Hale eliminated, the outlook would not be so disturbing, but the regulars realize that the same forces which have compelled Hale to withdraw from the race for re-election in Maine and defeated the republican congressional candidates in Massachusetts and New York will in all human probability bring about this fall the election of several state legislatures which will have either democratic majorities or majorities controlled by progressive republicans. Hale himself will be succeeded by a republican who is making his campaign on a progressive platform. Lodge of Massachusetts is threatened with the election of a legislature controlled by democrats, or by republicans hostile to him. It is no certainty that Kean of New Jersey will be allowed to come back. Dupont of Delaware is threatened with defeat through the capture of the Delaware legislature by the democrats.

## Kicked to Death by Mule.

Boswell, Ok., April 19.—With two ribs broken and a large, discolored bruise over the heart, lying in the field near Roberta, John Briggs, a farmer, was found by his wife about dark last night. She had gone to hunt for him with a lantern. It is presumed that he was kicked to death by one of the mules he was using in harrowing a piece of land. He was found about ten feet from where the mule was hitched to the harrow.

The ladies of the Christian church make good candy and they will have it for sale Thursday at the Ada Drug store. Call and buy some of their superior sweets.

Auto and Train Collision. Oklahoma City, April 19.—A. F. Nagelhafer, driver of the Model laundry automobile delivery wagon, lies in the St. Anthony's hospital in a critical condition as the result of the collision of his automobile with a Frisco freight engine at 11:45 o'clock Monday morning. The auto delivery was completely wrecked. The damage to it was estimated at \$600 and the machine was so badly battered that it is irreparable. The engine struck it just behind the middle portion of the car, breaking down both hind wheels. The body of the car was broken and collapsed.

The extent of Nagelhafer's injuries has not been learned, but it is said that they are serious and that if he recovers from his injuries it will be only by a narrow margin. His right leg is said to have been broken in two places, besides his whole body being bruised by the splinters of the demolished car.



Now that we have caught your eye

We want to tell you about that new

## Electric Iron

Just the thing for hot weather—no red hot stove on a red hot day—no walking, no lifting, easy to regulate. Try one

Ada Electric & Gas Company

Phone No. 87 South Broadway



## A POINTER

If you want to buy real estate or have any to sell, see us. The man with a few dollars will do well to place it in Ada realty now, when he has an opportunity to get in on the ground floor. Another year will see values very greatly enhanced. We have several CHOICE BUSINESS SITES, also some CHOICE HOME SITES that it will pay you to consider.

## THE WEAVER AGENCY

Carlton Weaver, Representative

## THE Ada National Bank

From the day of its opening, July 23, 1909, down to the present time the business of this Bank has gone forward without interruption.

Has accommodated more farmers than any Bank in the county

Has assisted more local enterprises than any other Bank in the City.

If you have unfinished business with this Bank for 1909 attend to it at once.

Ada National Bank